

# RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VIII No. 62



DECEMBER, 1948

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Published quarterly by the Society at York House, Portugal St., W.C.2

Price to Non-Members, 3/-

# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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# JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VIII. No. 62

December, 1948

## NOTICES

The Council has decided to award a prize of twenty pounds for the best Paper submitted on Dowsing as applied to Agriculture, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The Prize is open to anyone.
2. The Paper should not be more than 5,000 words in length and should be written in English. The Paper adjudged to be the best will be published in *Radio-Perception*, the copyright becoming the property of the British Society of Dowsers.
3. Papers must be sent in before December 31st, 1949, addressed to the Secretary, British Society of Dowsers, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, and marked "B.S.D. Research."
4. Papers must be submitted under a pseudonym, the real name of the author being enclosed in a sealed envelope.
5. The Council is under no obligation to make the award if none of the Papers received is considered by them to be of sufficient merit.

\* \* \* \*

We much regret to record the death of Miss M. E. Macqueen, which occurred on October 7th at West Cults, Aberdeen. She was an original member of the Society and at one time a member of the Council.

\* \* \* \*

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

\* \* \* \*

The Title Page and Contents of Vol. VII have been printed and will be supplied by the Editor on application.

\* \* \* \*

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

\* \* \* \*

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

\* \* \* \*

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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### OBITUARY

MACQUEEN, Miss M. E.  
 HOLMSTROM, E. A.



## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1948

The fourteenth Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the London Medical Society, 11 Chandos Street, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 20th, and was attended by 20 members, Colonel Bell being in the chair.

1. The Chairman suggested that the minutes of the previous General Meeting might be taken as read, a full report having been published in the *Journal* for December, 1947. This was agreed to.

2. Colonel Bell read the following Report :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There has been no great change in our membership since our last General Meeting. The list of members in the *Journal* for September, 1947, showed a total of 527 members, of whom 126 were life members. The corresponding list this year reveals a slight decrease, in that the total shown is 517, or ten fewer, the number of life members being 124. About 140 of our members are resident overseas, some 20 in the United States and slightly fewer in Australia.

I much regret to tell you that one of the original members of the Society, Miss M. E. Macqueen, of West Cults, Aberdeen, died a few days ago. Apart from her activities as a social worker, she took a keen and active interest in dowsing, being herself a good water diviner. She was a member of our Council for many years and acted as Secretary of the North East of Scotland Group until it was dissolved at the beginning of the last war.

Another great loss to the Society is that of Dr. Dudley d'Auvergne Wright, who, as reported in the *Journal*, died on January 22nd in the Isle of Wight. Besides being a distinguished surgeon he was a keen exponent of radiesthetic methods. He assisted in the formation of the Society, and was one of those who attended the inaugural meeting on May 4th, 1933. One of the articles in the first *Journal* was from his hand, and he contributed on several other occasions.

Another member whose name no longer appears in our list is Mr. A. A. Cook, of Mackay, Queensland. He was a dowser of much experience, with very definite theories of his own which were shared by a number of followers. He contributed to the *Journal* on several occasions.

I mentioned in my Report at the General Meeting last year that application had been made to the Chief Inspector of Taxes for the official recognition of the Society as a Charity on the grounds that its objects were conducive to the Advancement of Education and General Public Purposes. I regret to say that the application was not favourably entertained. We were, however, told that appeal might be made to the Commissioners

of Inland Revenue, and at the last Council Meeting we decided that this should be done. As yet no reply has been received.

Readers of the *Journal* will have seen the result of the prize competition which I referred to in my Report last year. The result was somewhat disappointing, as none of the papers submitted made any real addition to our knowledge of the process by which the dowser's reflexes are brought into play. However, the Council decided to make an award of £10 to Captain H. I. Halliday for the well-written exposition of his own particular but rather restricted method. The Council has discussed the question of a further prize, and it was agreed that it would be better to limit the scope of the Papers to some definite aspect of dowsing, or radiesthesia, and so it was decided to offer the next prize for the best Paper submitted on dowsing applied to agriculture. A notice to that effect will appear in the next *Journal*.

The *Journal* has been produced on the same lines as hitherto, and has now run into the eighth volume. As Editor, I take this opportunity of thanking all those who have been kind enough to send in contributions, and I would invite others, who have anything of interest to divulge, to give our members the benefit of their observations.

At this point I would like to say a word in deprecation of the inappropriate use by dowsers, to explain certain dowsing phenomena, of terms which have a recognised application in the language of Physics. Such expressions as "wavelength," "magnetic current," "harmonics," "carrier waves," and so on, are often quite unjustified, and their casual use affords a pretext for adverse criticism on the part of sceptics who possess some real scientific knowledge. How much better it would be if the dowser would content himself with describing results without attempting to explain their cause, unless indeed he be himself an experienced scientist!

At the General Meeting last year I mentioned that Captain Trinder's well-known book, *Dowsing*, was to be reprinted. I am glad to say that its production is now well advanced and that copies should be available in December.

I also mentioned that Mr. Franklin was going to write a book on Radiations, in which those radiations which are probably responsible for the dowser's reactions would be given their place. He has now completed this book, and arrangements are being made for its publication by the Society. Mr. Franklin has generously assigned to the Society any profit which may be derived from its sale.

During the year under review nine lectures have been given in these rooms. Those who have been kind enough to deliver lectures were Mrs. Millen, Mr. Latham, Dr. Brunler on two occasions, Major Cooper Hunt, Mr. Somers Taylor, Mr. Lines, Mr. Franklin and Mr. Macbeth. We owe them our thanks for

so graciously contributing to the entertainment and enlightenment of our members.

A Reception was held on April 14th at 11 Chandos Street, which was very well attended. Dr. and Madame Maury, of Paris, who were in London at the time, added to the interest of the occasion by demonstrating the use of their Detectometer, and certain of our members were kind enough to give demonstrations of various kinds. A good tea was provided, and the afternoon seemed to pass very pleasantly.

The Summer Meeting was held at a country club at Rotherfield Peppard on Saturday, August 7th, which happened to be one of the few fine days in a long spell of bad weather. Owing to the difficulties of motoring, attendance was not as large as it had been at Charterhouse last year. The usual discussions and exchange of ideas took place, and several members obtained indications for water near a spot in the grounds where our hostess, Mrs. Lyons, may eventually require a supply of water. The tea provided was all that could be desired.

The choice of a place for the Summer Meeting always presents some difficulty, and the Council would be glad to receive any suggestions for future meeting places. The essentials are: accessibility—which depends to some extent on the petrol situation, suitable country for dowsing over, and facilities for tea, with cover in case of rain. A fine and sunny day is very desirable, but I doubt whether any of our members could carry prediction to that extent.

It is not possible for me to recite the activities of our many practising members; all I can say is that when applications are made to me for the names of water diviners, as they are fairly often, I always submit one or more names according to the locality in which their services are required. Several times I have been asked for the names of lecturers or demonstrators on behalf of discussion groups or other small social bodies. Some of our members are particularly obliging in responding to requests of this kind, for instance, Mr. Latham, whom I myself watched one pleasant evening demonstrating to an appreciative audience in Kensington Gardens. No doubt several others of our members have helped to enlighten groups of the general public in a similar way.

Interest in Radiesthesia seems ever to be on the increase throughout the world. An American Society for the Study of Radi-Esthesia was founded in New York in the latter part of 1947. The Public Library of New York asked us for a complete set of our Journals, a request with which we have willingly complied. Mr. Kenneth Roberts, the well-known and popular writer of historical novels, has included a chapter on dowsing for water in one of his recent books—this in the great Country where scientific opposition towards the use of the rod can only be described as savage.

# THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

## Income and Expenditure Account for One Year to 30th June, 1948

### EXPENDITURE.

1947.	£	s.	d.
Postages and Cheque Books ..	46	3	11
Printing of <i>Journal</i> ..	191	14	1
Printing and Stationery ..	37	12	6
Office Expenses ..	113	5	10
Meetings ..	61	12	2
Grants, Donations and Refunds ..	25	17	0
Various ..	4	3	8
Corporation Duty—Two years ended 5th April, 1948 ..	1	4	3
Income Tax on Untaxed Income for the eight years ended 5th April, 1948 ..	32	8	0
Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure ..	90	11	5
	£604	12	10
	£382	10	4

### INCOME.

1947.	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions ..	216	12	4
Life Subscriptions ..	80	6	6
Entrance Fees ..	33	10	4
Meetings ..	16	16	10
Sales of <i>Journal</i> ..	12	0	1
Sales of Badges ..	13	3	
Donations ..	12	8	0
Miscellaneous ..			
Interest on Defence Bonds and Post Office Savings Bank Deposit ..	10	1	0
Less Tax at 9s. in £ ..			
	£385	2	0
	101	7	0
	24	13	0
	31	0	0
	26	0	0
	2	9	3
	15	4	6
	12	0	3
	12	7	0
	5	10	2
	6	16	10
	£604	12	10

1947.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
564	17	8	233	8	0
<b>Surplus Account.</b>					
Balance as at 30th June, 1947 ..					
Add Premium upon redemption of £220 3% Defence Bonds					
78	15	9	2	4	0
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year to 30th June, 1948					
			90	11	5
			<hr/>		
			736	8	10
<b>Creditor.</b>					
Inland Revenue for Income Tax on Untaxed Interest ..					
			5	10	2
			<hr/>		
			£741	19	0
			<hr/>		
			£643	13	5

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account attached with the Books and Vouchers of the Society and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

Salisbury House, London Wall,  
London, E.C.2.

JAMES, EDWARDS & Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants.*  
*Auditors.*  
9th August, 1948.

Local Societies seem to exist in most western European countries, and it is to be hoped that before long popular interest will express itself in the same way in this country.

3. The Treasurer then produced the accounts for the past year, of which a copy had been furnished to each member. In reply to an inquiry from a member as to what items were included under the heading of Office Expenses, it was explained that this amount was made up of the salary of the Assistant Secretary, added to the small petty expenses incurred under this heading. After the Treasurer had given his explanation, it was proposed by Mr. Eeman, and seconded by Mr. Wethered, that the accounts should be passed. This was carried.

4. Under Rule 21 of the Society, Captain Trinder, Vice-President, and Messrs. Eeman and Franklin, Members of Council, retire this year. They have signified their consent to re-election, and no other names have been brought forward. Mrs. Barraclough proposed, and Mr. Humphreys seconded, that these gentlemen be re-elected to their respective positions. This was carried.

5. The President informed the Meeting that he had heard from Messrs. James, Edwards and Co., the Auditors for the past year, that they would be willing to continue this service for the present year, at a cost of not more than seven guineas. Mr. Macbeth proposed, and Mrs. Forde seconded, that Messrs. James, Edwards and Co. should again be elected as Auditors. This was carried.

6. Mr. Macbeth suggested alterations regarding the arrangements for lectures, and the composition of the *Journal*. He suggested that the former should be of a kind more easily understandable by the audience and of more general interest, and that the latter should include articles of a less technically scientific nature than the majority of those usually published.

As a result of this suggestion a general discussion took place, in which Mrs. Barraclough, Mr. Humphreys, Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, Major Pogson and Mr. Wethered took part.

The general consensus of opinion seemed to be that in many respects the *Journal* was above the heads of very many readers; but no definite proposal was made as to how an improvement could be achieved, with the exception of a tentative suggestion by Mr. Macbeth that there should be a part reserved as a "Beginners' Corner."

After hearing the discussion, the President remarked that it was difficult to pick and choose the lecturers—the difficulty was to find them. The same condition applied to the articles for the *Journal*.

The Meeting then adjourned, after the passing of a unanimous vote of thanks to the President for the untiring services given by him to the Society.

**PART ONE**  
**A RHABDOMANCER IN INDIA**  
BY M. ST. J. KELLY

The years have rolled slowly and at times rapidly past since the day my interest was first aroused in this absorbing subject. During a conversation with an officer of the Indian Army, he mentioned that his coffee plantation at Kenya was progressing successfully largely due to the efforts of a water diviner, who had located some excellent springs on the estate.

Water diviners! Yes, I had heard of these people and their remarkable gift in a vague manner, but exactly how did they work? My friend gave me a brief outline, and added "Try it yourself"—so, cutting a suitable branch from a convenient guava tree, I commenced to walk around the garden. Presently there was a slow firm downward movement which rapidly changed to a faster pull until the Y almost completed a full circuit which I tried to resist and as a result very nearly barked my hands. I have never ceased to wonder at this phenomenon since, and whenever it occurs even now, although I must have collaborated in tens of thousands of such phenomena during the time that has passed since the initial experiment.

It was not until 1939 that I came to know of the B.S.D., as, outside a very limited circle, the Society is still almost unknown in India.

During my early days of dowsing my sole instrument used to be freshly cut twigs from whatever tree or bush happened to be convenient. All field prospecting is now carried out with the aid of a spring steel rod 6 inches in length, a  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide and ducoed black. One arm of the rod I have marked with a — sign so as to constantly hold this arm in my left hand while prospecting. My first real success in locating a well site occurred in 1935. I was posted to a lonely station in Central India at a height of 750 feet above sea level, the soil being a mixture of laterite, quartz, granitic-gneiss and black-cotton. The depot there had always suffered from a shortage of water during the dry months, and the single well which was at a depth of 80 odd feet used to go dry and remain in that condition till the approach of another monsoon.

Just prior to my taking over, my predecessor had selected a site and had commenced excavations, but the whole effort came to a sudden end, as the well walls collapsed at a depth of 42 feet. A few days after I had arrived there I received an official letter stressing the urgency of re-excavating the collapsed well and ordering me to complete the well by a certain date. My chief had no idea that I was keen on dowsing; in fact, I now know that he was not even aware of the meaning of the word "dowser." Before replying to the letter I took some careful observations

over and near the collapsed well and got no reactions whatsoever. I further carried out a prospection of the whole depot area, and found an excellent stream which ran through one corner of the property that happened to be on ground several feet higher than the rest of the area. In my reply I pointed out the danger of re-excavating a collapsed well, and added that in any case, even if the excavation met with success, there would be no water available at that site. This report brought a hornets' nest about my ears. My chief arrived a few days later and, after much talk, decided not to re-excavate the collapsed site, solely from the point of view of the danger attached to the project. He then asked me why I had selected the highest point of the whole property for the new well. I informed him that I had obtained indications by dowsing methods of an excellent underground stream there at a depth of 53 feet. I will pass over his remarks on the subject of water divining and water diviners in general—members must be all too familiar with the dogmatic sceptic and the usual flow of senseless words. The upshot of this interview was that I could excavate the new well on the site selected by me, but if no water was found I would have to pay the bill. I spent six very anxious days thereafter. At 47 feet the soil was wet. At 49 feet it was necessary to bail hard every two hours or so in order to enable further excavation work. At 51 feet it became necessary to bail for nearly six hours daily, and here I called a halt, as I felt the well was complete. To this day that particular depot has no water problem even during the dry hot months, and I always look back to that site as my launching into the art of dowsing.

It is a strange fact, but I always seem to run up against confirmed sceptics whenever it comes to the point of getting things officially sanctioned from the dowsing point of view. During the war my services were requisitioned to locate well sites for a large training area which included base hospitals and airfields. I then spent what were perhaps the happiest months of my life dowsing. I was furnished with maps by the C.R.E. to enable me to locate the sites before moving on to the actual positions. Having completed my map work, I moved on to the field inspections, and during that period I was fortunate enough to locate several excellent sites. It was hard but very pleasant work, as I have made it a rule never to give a final opinion unless I have checked and re-checked a particular site on three successive days at least, checking up on the site for flow, depth and yield, taking observations at 9 a.m., midday, and again at 3 p.m. Bitter sweet. All this work was to no effect, as directly I had handed in my reports a change of command took place, and the in-coming C.O. considered dowsing a lot of mumbo-jumbo and a waste of time; and so I returned to my normal vocation, only to watch from a distance the development of two of my sites which were carried



out "unofficially," and which proved to be successful in every respect. One of these sites proved to be particularly important, as I had pegged it at the Base Supply Depot, and to this day this well yields several thousands of gallons daily, and has done so since 1942.

Fortunately for me, the "N" bands which appear to cause such an immense amount of bother to most dowzers do not appear to affect me at all, unless I happen to be followed by several onlookers, the latter being far more of a problem to me than the "N" bands. In this country particularly, spectators gather for the slightest excuse, and I can count among my failures an instance during the war when I was asked by an enthusiastic but inexperienced R.E. dowser to check up on his sitings. I was somewhat surprised on arriving at the place to find a squad of stalwards digging the earth at a depth of about 12 feet—but as I have said, my R.E. friend was an enthusiast. News soon flashed round the camp that a "water diviner" had arrived—it was apparently an off afternoon for the battalion, as within an incredibly short period about two hundred men gathered round. My checking confirmed the R.E. dowser's findings, although during the whole operation I felt extremely uncomfortable. The shaft was sunk after much hard work to a depth of over 70 feet, and I regret to say no underground stream was met. Some months after the completion of that excavation I made a point of visiting the site, and I found that the shaft was very far wide of the mark, although originally my rod had reacted at the point of excavation and along both sides of it for quite a distance!! During the afternoon of the original checking with the R.E. dowser, I was asked to check up on another site pegged by him. Here again the location had been excavated to a depth of about 8 feet, but at the time of my visit no one was working on the site, and all the troops at that camp were otherwise engaged. My checking here was carried out only in the presence of the R.E. officer and the O.C. of the camp, in a peaceful atmosphere. I found that site was well off the stream band and I gave that as my opinion, which eventually proved to be correct. My R.E. dowser friend was obviously very sensitive to "N" bands, and I had picked up one set of these under adverse conditions, whereas the other "N" bands had not affected me at all. That particular afternoon was a sound lesson to me never to undertake prospectings in the presence of crowds.

The methods I employ for depthing and yield are fairly common. For depth I use one of the late Major Ralph Creyke's mumetal rods. Before I received this I used to use a copper rod fitted with an iron spike; the whole tool, 2 feet in length, is fitted with a cork handle somewhat like the handle of a fishing rod. This handle I have found convenient for carrying and insertion into

the ground. For yield I have found most suitable for myself the method employed by many well-known dowzers, i.e., walking round a compass placed in the centre of a stream band. My serial number for water is 3 and for polluted water 33. Another method I employ for detecting points of pollution is that I walk along in the centre of a pegged stream band, holding my rod poised and in my left hand a light-blue glass bead about the size of a small cherry. If any point of pollution is met with the rod fails to act—but will act in any case if I discard the blue sample. I have had considerable success with this method of tracing points of pollution so common in tropical countries.

Working with a pendulum has always fascinated me, and more so after reading M. Henri Mager's *Water Diviners and their Methods*. I can with all modesty claim to possess a few thousand of these very attractive detectors of gold, silver, ivory, rock crystal, also copper and old iron nuts and bolts. Coloured beads and various types of wooden pendulums form a large part of my collection. At one time I had to be in the "mood" to use a particular kind of pendulum, but I have outgrown this temperamental stage and can now obtain equally good results with almost anything at the end of a piece of string. My most sensitive pendulum was specially made and consists of 50/50 antimony and bismuth. I had it made after reading the Abbé Mermet's recommendations in *Comment J'opère*, in which he advocates a pendulum made of an assemblage of metals rarely met with in nature and thus not likely to act as an unintended sample.

For map dowsing I have found a small rock-crystal bead about the size of a large pea, mounted on surgical silk, the most sensitive pendulum to use. My only experience into the realm of "psychic" dowsing was conducted with this delightful little instrument. During the winter of 1943 my lonely station was visited by one of the most charming personalities it has ever been my good fortune to meet. An army truck drove down the road, and out stepped a large man in R.A.F. uniform. He introduced himself as Mackay, and I had a vague recollection of having seen his name in the List of Members published in the *Journal*. He informed me that it was his intention to prove to the "brass hats" that dowsing could be successfully employed in more ways than one for the war effort. We lunched together, and after the meal Mackay produced several large-scale maps of various parts of India; these he handed to me along with an envelope containing some clippings of human hair taken from a barber's saloon, a shirt that had been well worn and was in much need of laundering, also a photograph of a pleasant-looking young man of about 24 years. Mackay suggested that I try to obtain reactions on the maps, using the hair clippings, shirt and photograph as samples. Mackay also suggested that as he had undertaken a very tiring journey all the way from Head-

quarters at New Delhi, he might try and get in a little sleep that afternoon, which indeed he did with good effect. I gathered the maps and samples, and taking my small crystal pendulum managed to get a series of reactions, starting from a well-known town in the United Provinces, right across Gangetic India via Bihar, N. Bengal, into Assam, and there at a town on the banks of the Bramahputra the pendulum stopped. After his siesta, Mackay examined the maps he had loaned me, which now carried a faint blue pencil line running west to east; he was not surprised but extremely pleased with the results, as he had obtained a similar line working on a different set of maps in his office at Headquarters several hundred miles away some days previously. We talked dowsing till the early hours of next morning, and, unfortunately, his very brief visit soon came to a close, but just before he left the pendulum was tried again once over the maps. This time a further indication was obtained from the town in Assam where the pendulum had stopped on the previous afternoon, across the river to a town on the opposite bank. Quite obviously "our man" had moved during the night!! I was informed later that this Japanese fifth columnist was apprehended there a few days afterwards. Poor Mackay contracted dysentery some weeks later and died in India. The Society certainly lost one of its keenest members on his passing.

Few pursuits can be more satisfying than dowsing, especially in a country like India, where the need for water over vast parched areas is vital. The average Indian is by no means sceptical about the subject; in fact, genuine Indian water diviners are not unknown; they have their own methods, but they are seldom met with, the reason for which I have never been able to make quite clear. I know of a recent case of an old Indian farm labourer who was recommended to locate the site of well at a large printing press at Ranchi. This old man arrived on the area to be prospected at about 10 a.m. He walked round the whole property and then took up a position facing the sun. While still facing in that direction he half closed his eyes, and with one arm extended at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to his body he indicated the site of what is now an excellent well yielding some thousands of gallons daily. I feel that this old man was employing in part the Abbé Bouly's solar plane method. A regular visitor is an elderly man who has never failed for many years to proclaim, at times to my embarrassment, my abilities at finding water on his, at that time, all but completely sunburnt orchard. Recently he has been asking me to divine (!!) the place he sees in frequent dreams where lie masses of silver coins. How I wish my nature was less prosaic, and what a joy it would be to lead to where that rainbow ends with one of my gallant little pendulums.

I have come to the conclusion that all serious dowsers must for the sake of the art verify their findings and preliminary rod

survey work by scientific instrumental checking. It matters little to the average non-dowser by what methods the water is located—all that the enquirer is interested in is the depth and yield, and beyond the first few minutes of watching the dowser operate, the owner of the site cares little for rod or pendulum. I have been using a magnetic type of instrument during the past few months, but find that this outfit is too pernickety. It would be interesting to hear of other members' experiences with the use of ionisation counters as detailed in Messrs. Maby and Franklin's *The Physics of the Divining Rod*.

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## CARDIOIDS

### PART I

By D. O. KING

In "Dowsing over Granite" (*B.S.D.J.* VII, 53), some preliminary notes were made on the existence of ringed patterns thought to be due to radio-activity. Since then, similar figures have been reported from Australia by Miss Penrose, see note on a 6-ringed cardioid set out in lime, *B.S.D.J.* VII, 57, page 269. Moreover, considerable correspondence with Messrs. Busby (N.S.W.), George (N.Z.) and Wheeler (W. Australia) points to their world-wide objective distribution, that is to say, they cannot be attributed to any subjective influence arising in the subconscious or to residual impressions in a particular locality, as might be suggested by the occurrence of similar figures in England, see Mr. Underwood's plan of The Sanctuary, *B.D.S.J.* VII, 59, page 360, where, however, he shews a spiral.

But the above does not weaken a conviction based on personal experience that certain types of cardioid affect a sensitive person psychologically when he stands within their influence, as, for example, on the rings (marked by the sarsen stones at Stonehenge?) and near the nucleus (altar stone) of a cardioid. Conversely, other cardioids may be harmful to human beings, as is suggested by a personal experience of being twisted around on several occasions and in one instance violently thrown backwards on contacting the nucleus of a cardioid. And a letter from Mr. George relates a similar experience which happened to a friend resulting in what a doctor diagnosed as a stroke. Happily, the patient soon recovered, and the influence was removed by connecting the spot to a galvanized iron roof with copper wire. See also, "Earth Rays" by A.H.B., *B.S.D.J.* IV, 27, and the note on page 98, regarding the inverted conic-frustum found by Cody and which is referred to below. Suggestive, also, is the fact that the local equivalent of the North American poison-ivy is surrounded by a 5-ringed cardioid, while an antidote is found in the bark of another tree which has a 3-ringed cardioid around it.

On the other hand, local ant-heaps are almost invariably located over the nuclei of 8-ringed cardioids, while the leaf cuttings are brought from the nearest 5-ringed patch of ground. But whether cardioids have any bearing on life in general or not, the fact remains that they form part of the dowsing field, and unless they are recognised and allowed for in every dowsing operation, are apt to lead a dowser into serious errors, as will be shewn later.

Heart-shaped figures are to be found almost anywhere in this area. They are :—

- (1) Spaced along parallel lines which trend across country in every direction. These radiating lines are always in sets of nine, and form stripes. Refer to the "Kritzinger Stimulating Stripes," mentioned by Dr. Husserl, *B.S.D.J.* IV, 26, p. 58.
- (2) Spaced along the centre line of underground streams, that is to say, they are water cardioids. Refer to Mager's 2-ringed cardioid, fig. 33, p. 258, *Water Diviners and their Methods*.
- (3) Around trees and other vertical objects.

Before discussing the first class, it is well to note that this area is very broken and covered with trees and shrubs. So that, unless otherwise stated, all dimensions and azimuths must be considered as approximate, in view of possible distortion due to unlevel ground, and the absence of the required unrestricted space when following influence lines over long distances. Moreover, such terms as nucleus, ring, turn-in, sub-cardioid or satellite are used for convenient reference and have no scientific meaning. By radius is meant the distance from the centre of the nucleus to the outer ring as measured along the axis or azimuthal plane and which passes through the turn-in. For instance, the radius of one 3-ringed cardioid has been found to be 1.60m. and of a 5-ringed cardioid 3.90m.

Up to the present, only those cardioids which run to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 rings have been traced as occurring in stripes. The spacing of the cardioids along the nine parallels and the distance between these is ruled by the type of cardioid carried on them. Examples, 3-ringed cardioids are distributed at 4.50m. intervals along nine parallels which average 5m. apart, the whole comprising a stripe 40m. wide, with azimuth 290°; whereas the azimuth of a 5-ringed cardioid stripe is 135°, the width 80 metres and the interval between cardioids is 10m. No diurnal movement in the position of the parallels or cardioids has been noticed, but a few have been accurately pegged for long-term inquiry.

A proportional number of sub-cardioids is carried on each ring, as, for example, a 3-ringed cardioid has nine satellites. And each of these consists of a nucleus and nine yet smaller satellites, and so on to infinity, perhaps. Similarly five satellites are distributed

along each ring of a 5-ringed cardioid, but time and patience has not permitted the setting-out of more than 222 of the minor ones. The satellites seem to have a fixed relative position in the circumference of the rings even when the cardioid and its grid, see below, swings spasmodically  $45^\circ$  to the right or left.

So far, no cardioid has been located on absolutely level ground, so that all forms of nucleus, in plan, have been found. However, two diameters can usually be recognised; for instance, the nucleus of a 3-ringed cardioid may average 37cm. x 35cm., and a 5-ringed cardioid, 52cm. x 50cm. But as the outline also varies according to the height at which an instrument is held, it is obvious that inverted conic-frustum is being contacted, refer to para 2. The same applies to the concentric shells (rings in plan), that is to say, a tall and a short dowser will mark out the same cardioid with different dimensions. However, during unsettled weather and especially just before sunset, when the cardioid contracts and disappears "down the hole"—the shape may be cylindrical or even pomaceous.

Every cardioid so far examined rides on a grid or grating of nine lines on each side of a centre line, which cross at approximately right angles. The mesh is not of uniform size, as shewn in Mr. MacEwan's sketch on page 142, *B.S.D.J.* VII, 55, which will serve as an illustration of part of a grid, the cardioid nucleus being located near the word "stream." They do not manifest simultaneously, the order being grid-cardioid, as is very apparent when the whole contraption pivots  $45^\circ$ .

The nucleus of every cardioid within a stripe of its own class is joined to its neighbour by an influence line, both laterally and diagonally. So that, because the grids are also distributed along parallel lines, it is obviously possible to mistake the star-shaped figures thus formed for blind-springs, fissures, and crossing streams with parallels, when work is carried out in a restricted space. Moreover, the movement of any ordinary dowsing instrument is almost identical when crossing grid lines, cardioid rings, or stream-courses. But there is a difference, and this problem will be discussed later.

Again, owing to the transiency of the radiations from grids, cardioids and streams, it is easy to pass from one type of influence line to another or get involved at the turn-in of a cardioid and so mark out fictitious C and S spirals and other queer curved figures. But it does not do to be dogmatic on this point or to forget that a large part of the dowsing field consists of grids of nine crossing lines, within which such basic geometrical forms as squares within squares, circles within circles, and all kinds of crosses, including the swastika, might conceivably manifest during abnormal states of the field, as is indeed suggested by personal experience.

*(To be continued)*

## THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY

By J. J. MORTON

After much careful thought and many experiments I have come to the conclusion that there is some elemental force in certain individuals as expressed through the medium of a divining rod or other means, which is able to detect radioactive and other properties of matter when scientific tests fail to do so, or do so only in a minute degree. I have in mind as a striking example of this certain small mineral deposits which I shall mention later.

I myself am one of those people supersensitive to radiations, for, apart from my work with the divining rod in locating underground streams of water and minerals, I find my rod will respond strongly where magnetic properties exist in mineral deposits, and even when held over some fruits and other articles of diet. Honey and oranges, for instance, will cause my rod to dip frequently, as it does over mineral substances, and I take this to mean that they possess some radioactive properties. Honey, even in mediaeval times, was recognised as a healing remedy not only internally but also externally, as a salve, and there are many who use it as such to-day.

That oranges have peculiar beneficial properties, apart from their value as a food, I can vouch for from personal experience, for the mere fact of holding one in my left hand firmly grasped for short periods at a time, has given me more lasting relief from long-standing rheumatism in my left arm and shoulder than any other remedy I have ever tried. I can only attribute this seeming magic to radioactivity in the orange, or perhaps in its skin, attracting or being attracted by similar forces in my own body. During the time I am holding the orange the tingling sensation known as pins and needles runs up my arm from wrist to shoulder, showing, I think, some magnetic activity at work.

Unfortunately, only a few people possess this magnetic force in a degree to be useful. Those who do usually attract attention—the natural healer whose hands seem to have magic, the great actor who holds his audience spellbound, the orator who can sway a crowd, the person with power to subdue untamed creatures, and so on. Although so small a proportion of people make use in any practical way of this gift, that is not to say that more do not possess it, for it is, I am sure, innate in all of us—a relic from our very early ancestors, who had to rely on it for their very existence. That it can be developed is beyond question, but who has time in these days of stress and strain for something which may or may not be useful? Still, I must confess to having



found the amount with which I am endowed extremely useful, especially during the time I was managing a stud farm for thoroughbred horses here in South Africa—high-spirited restive creatures I have been able to soothe with a few quiet words and a gentle pat; even intractable rogues have acknowledged me master; also when farming I have stood my ground in front of an aggressive bull until it has retreated and made off. Of course things might have been very different if I had shown any fear, but I never felt any.

I am afraid this is quite a diversion from the point I set out to make and the problem I am anxious to solve, but I have wanted to show that the human body is a sensitive instrument capable of receiving impulses from radiations, whether they be from other human beings, animals, or minerals, and can itself send out such radiations. The divining rod, when used, is but the outward and visible sign of the reception of such impulses working on the nerves and muscles and causing it to move in response to them.

During my many years of work of water divining I discovered in the subsoil of many parts of South Africa small pebble-like mineral substances which caused my divining rod, when held over them, to respond as if water was beneath them when there was no water there at all, and for more than twenty years these mysterious mineral substances have kept me guessing. I have certainly learned a lot about them, and of late years have had excellent opportunities of watching their activities, for they abound in the soil around where I live, some ten miles from Cape Town. They mostly run in straight lines, sometimes for miles, crossing and re-crossing each other, often at right angles. They are small and pebble-like, about the size of a large pea; sometimes rounded in appearance, sometimes sharp-edged, and sometimes they scintillate when catching the light owing to the marcasite in their composition. They always respond to the divining rod held over them whether they are buried in the soil or dug up and placed above it, showing they throw off emanations of some kind. They lie in the subsoil about six inches deep, and always about six inches apart, and the amazing thing is, wherever vegetation grows on any soil above which these lines of minerals run, that vegetation becomes sickly and dies unless the deposits are removed from beneath their roots; even then the more fragile type of plants do not always survive. In the case of large trees, oak, beech, elm, &c., and fruit trees such as fig, apricot, peach, &c., the minerals will sometimes embed themselves in the crowns of the large roots, and there continue their deadly work; but once removed the trees usually make an uninterrupted recovery. An exception to this rule has been in the case of four of the trees planted by the Royal Family during their visit to Cape Town in April, 1947. Here the mineral deposits



have had to be removed from their roots at least four times, owing to the trees showing signs of impairment a few months after each removal. Each time the cause was due to the minerals having worked their way up to fill the gaps left by the removal of the previous ones, and each mineral was lying in its appointed place six inches from its neighbour, as if to make the chain complete.

I have no explanation to offer for this departure from the general rule, unless this chain of minerals had no other chains crossing it in an opposite direction, which might cause a diversion of the radiations and so prevent them linking up; for undoubtedly each mineral must have a certain amount of magnetic attraction for the next, and in keeping just an equal distance apart obeys some law of physics, which I, having no knowledge of that science, do not understand. Laboratory tests by expert scientists at the Institute for Scientific Research at Pretoria show that there is little or no radioactivity displayed by them. This brings me to my own belief that some human beings can succeed, where scientific apparatus fails, in determining radioactive or some other property of matter in those cases where the body is attuned to receive the vibrations or where there is complementary attraction. I am not a scientist, and it is difficult for me to express my meaning without the medium of scientific language. I cannot help wishing that the physicists had been able to help me more in the matter, but, since they could not, I must content myself by asking a few questions, hoping that someone some time will be able to answer them:

“What is it in these mineral deposits which will cause trees and plants growing in the soil above them to die unless they are removed?”

“Does their harmful influence end with plant life? Why do they always run in straight chain-like reefs? Why are they always six inches deep and six inches apart? Why, as occasionally happens, do others move up to fill the vacant gaps left by those previously removed, and why not always?”

Perhaps one day we shall know. In the meantime there seems nothing to do but remove them where occasion warrants, and to keep on removing them, where, as in the case of the Royal trees, they mark some unique and memorable occasion, and always to keep the valuable specimens in the beautiful Botanical Gardens in Cape Town as free as possible from harm.

The Director of Public Parks and Gardens in Cape Town, Mr. A. W. Van Houten, has always given me great help by permitting me to keep the trees and plants under observation and to carry out my investigations.

Any member who would like to examine specimens of the mineral particles can obtain some from the Editor.

## DIELECTRIC ENERGY

Substance of a Lecture given to the British Society of Dowsers  
on July 5th, 1948

By OSCAR BRUNLER, D.Sc., F.R.A.S.

In my previous lectures I dealt with the radiation of the brain and how we can determine the mental potentialities of any individual by measuring the wavelength of the rays which are sent out from the brain. I explained to you how we can measure, even after centuries, from the radiation which adheres to the handwriting, the mind of an individual, his intelligence and his attitude towards the world. From this vast and fascinating subject which throws so much light on the mind of man I passed on to another subject in my last lecture in which I dealt with the radiation of the mind and of the earth. I explained to you how after many years of thought and research I discovered that two interlocking forces of radiations were the cause of our life. You may remember how we can calculate and detect the pick-up points of radiations which our body absorbs from the atmosphere and from the earth, and how any organic disorder blocks up these points and makes them sensitive to pressure. The well-being of our organs depends on the balanced radiation of our mind and the intake of radiations from the earth and our atmosphere. When death takes place the two interlocking circles of radiations separate at the Sacrum. When this occurs body—earth or matter—and mind—spirit or soul—part company.

To-day I am going one step further, namely, to the root cause of matter; to the atoms of which all matter consists. Is matter an illusion or a reality? Matter is real to us. We can feel it, we can perceive it with our senses; hence it is a reality in our earthly life. Is matter created on earth, on our planet, or is it a manifestation of some intangible force or of some form of energy in the Universe? When we investigate the atom and the radiation from the atoms we begin to discover that the magnetic as well as the electric charges in the atom are not the only forms of energy in this minute solar system. Another form of energy can be detected and can be measured, and this energy is a dielectric radiation.

Much has been said and written about the atoms since the atomic bomb destroyed Hiroshima and shocked every decent-minded person. We used to think that atoms were the smallest particles of matter. Now we know that the atom is like a minute solar system, a sun and planets; the sun represented by a central nucleus built up of protons and neutrons; the planets represented by electrons spinning in orbits around the nucleus, each carrying a negative charge and sufficient of them only to balance the positive charges carried by the protons in the nucleus.

The neutrons which bulk so largely in the fate of us all and are the star performers in nuclear fission, carry no charge.

Before I embark on the subject proper, let me state quite clearly that I do not belong to that school of scientists which does not believe that everything on earth radiates. During my discussions with one of the great experts on atomic energy in America, I nearly produced an atomic explosion by expounding my ideas and maintaining that everything on earth, or that all matter, emits rays which can be measured. So-called experts can deny it, but this does not alter the fact that live or dead matter radiates continuously. Great truths have a common fate. First of all, the so-called experts declare them to be absurd and they ridicule them, so that they themselves may appear intelligent and wise in the eyes of the smaller experts and the ignorant. As time passes they admit vaguely that there may be some truth in that discovery but as a matter of fact it is really quite unimportant. After another year or so has gone by these so-called experts say: "This is a great discovery but we have always known it, and we have made use of it, and to us should be given the credit, for we are wise and learned and so clever."

You may remember that I mentioned in previous lectures my discovery that every electromagnetic wave, that every beam of light, that, in fact, every ray emitted from any substances, liquid or gas, is coupled with a dielectric radiation, and that the wavelength of this radiation can be measured with the biometre. It is this dielectric radiation which adheres to paintings, manuscripts, inert matter and so forth, and which makes it possible to measure the radiation from these even after centuries.

What is the cause of the dielectric radiation? How is it created? Where does it come from? Let us wander in our mind away from our earth into far distant space where the pressure of the earth's atmosphere has reached zero; and where the temperature is 273 degrees Centigrade below zero. May we not suppose at that point all matter has dissolved into radiations of infinite velocity or into waves of a frequency of infinite speed? Is not cosmic space the infinite ocean from which has come the nebulae, the suns, the planets, and all that is in them and all the forms of energy and radiation known to us.

The mysterious ether fills the universe. It is all-per vading; it fills our atmosphere; it is in the bowels of the earth; it is in crystals, in plants, in trees, and in every element on earth. Ether is not matter. I say it is the dielectric energy which underlies all matter. Did the great initiates in the past know more than we do? I leave it to you to ponder over the words of one of the great initiates who said: "Ether is the invisible essence which is the father of the four elements, and designates itself—Chiram—the universal agent. It is one in essence, three

in aspect, in which is hidden the wisdom of the whole world." A scientist who recognises matter only is like a man who denies whatever he cannot see, smell or feel, but who nevertheless admits that he has a mind. The formless energy manifests itself in a tangible form in the atom. The atom itself consists of two forms of energy, the first being dielectric and the second electromagnetic. The dielectric or the ether is the primary cause of all matter; of all energy, of magnetism, of electricity, of light.

I have explained already that everything on earth radiates and has a dielectric wavelength that can be measured. When two elements combine, for example, hydrogen and chlorine, the wavelength of the compound is the mean between the two. It is interesting to find that a similar observation can be made with human beings. If we measure the brain-radiation of two or more individuals and find that one person has a brain-radiation of, say, 240 degrees biometric, another one of 230 degrees biometric, and the third a brain-radiation of 350 degrees biometric, then, if these three individuals hold each other's hands, forming a chain, after a few minutes the radiation of the three persons has become the same. The one with the higher radiation is temporarily levelled down and those with the lower radiations are temporarily raised up. No wonder lovers hold each other's hand!

When we separate a chemical compound into its constituent elements then each element acquires again its original dielectric wavelength.

Consider now what happens in the use of homoeopathic medicines which are effective only on account of the dielectric charges which they contain. It is a well-known fact that homoeopathic medicine of a high potency (i.e., high dilution) is more powerful in its action than the same medicine of a low potency. If the medicine depended for its efficiency on the quantity of chemicals of which it is composed, then it stands to reason that a high potency medicine with only small traces of chemicals must be less effective than the same medicine with very large quantities of the same chemicals. Every homoeopathic doctor, however, knows that this is not so, and the argument brought forward by the allopaths that it is an absurdity to believe that minute traces of, for instance, sulphur, can have a powerful effect on our system is demonstratively disproved by homoeopathy.

When we measure the wavelength of drugs such as morphia, pantopon, M. and B., veronal and others we find that they all send out rays whose dielectric frequency is between 11,000 and 14,000 Augström units, or, in other words, the wavelengths of these drugs are around the wavelength of death. All these drugs are de-vitalising, as they lower the normal wavelength of our organs, which in a healthy state emit rays of 6,500 Augström units. Benzedrine, with a radiation of approximately 1,500 A.U.,

speeds up our radiation too much and burns up our body. It is a natural law that the higher and finer forms of energy are always more powerful than the inferior or grosser forms. "Finer radiations," i.e., radiations of a short wavelength, are more powerful than rays of a long wavelength.

When we measure the radiation of fresh vegetables we find that all of them emit a radiation whose wavelength is shorter than that of healthy organs, i.e., 6,500 A.U. Onions, carrots and every kind of fresh fruit emit rays whose wavelength is in the neighbourhood of 3,800 to 4,000 Augström Units. It appears that the shorter the wavelength of the foodstuffs, vegetables or fruit, the greater is their nourishing value, whilst all food with a radiation of a wavelength of over 6,500 A.U. is devitalising and of no value to our body. When the wavelength of the dielectric charge in the cells of an organ has reached a frequency of vibration of approximately 10,000 Augström Units, then cancer develops in that organ. The wavelength of the cells moves towards the wavelength of death, namely 13,000 A.U.

Considering medicine, and the food values of our daily diet from the point of dielectric radiations, we begin to gain a much deeper understanding, and we discover that in the end all depends on the wavelength of the rays which are emitted and act on our system.

We have our being within a narrow range of radiations which is between 6,500 and 13,000 Augström Units. If we would be subjected for any length of time to a radiation of 2,000 Augström Units, which is equivalent to the wavelength of invisible ultra violet rays, or if we would have to live or be subjected to gamma or X-rays for twenty-four hours, our life would have expired before a day had passed. The same applies to bacteria, infections, and all live matter. They can only exist within a narrow range of radiations, and any medicine whose wavelength is too short or below the wavelength of the living organism will destroy its life in a similar way as X-rays would destroy our life. If Hahnemann, the originator of homoeopathy, would have known the secret underlying the potencies and the facts about dielectric energy in the atoms, then homoeopathy would not have had to fight the opposition which it has to fight to-day. Opposition will always remain because the world is always full of fools who will deny what they cannot understand and oppose any new discovery. When fools and sceptics laugh at a new discovery they merely laugh at their own folly and lack of understanding.

I mentioned before that nature can prove the truth of my statement that the dielectric energy, Ether, contained in the atoms of the element, is not only of major importance but it is the alpha and omega of life and death. Ether is a vital energy. After considerable thought and research I discovered that it is possible to increase the quantity of dielectric energy in the atoms

and the molecules of any element. Having proved it beyond all doubts to my satisfaction, I set out to increase the dielectric charge or energy in the atoms and molecules of fertilisers, in order to see what effect this had on plant life. When I increased the dielectric charge in the molecules of chemical compounds I discovered that the wavelengths of the radiation of the chemical compounds became shorter and shorter, the greater the increase in dielectric energy. The wavelength, for instance, of the dielectric charge in ammonium sulphate is 6,200 Augström Units. By increasing steadily the dielectric charge in the molecules of the ammonium sulphate the wavelength became shorter and shorter until in the end I obtained a wavelength of 2,240 Augström Units, which corresponds to the wavelength of invisible violet rays.

Scientists have always assumed that plants feed on the chemicals contained in fertilisers. In the case of nitrates the nitrogen is considered to be the food for the plant. My researches into the radiation of the elements, however, led me to the conviction that the plants depended on the radiation of the dielectric charge, Ether stored in the atoms and molecules of the earth and the fertilisers; and that they did not feed on the chemical in the fertilisers as generally understood. Metals in minute traces, such as tin, zinc, molybdenum and others act like catalysts and seem to be as essential to plants as vitamins are necessary for our bodies.

During my stay in India last autumn and winter I carried out experiments, using fertilisers in which I had increased the dielectric charge. I discovered that with less than one-fiftieth of the normal quantity of fertiliser, equal, if not better, results could be obtained—and the fields on which this was tried out were seen by thousands of people. This fact opened up new vistas, and chemistry became physics, and physics ended in Ether, and Ether became the beginning and the end of all things: of the atoms, of the molecules, of elements, of matter, and of life.

During my recent researches in America I discovered that a certain law governs the increase of the dielectric charge in the atoms and molecules of all elements. Force, Substance and Law are present throughout the Universe, whether in the real or in the phenomenal world. Between these two worlds there is no difference of essence, but only of extension and of form of expression. On the quantity of the Ether or of dielectric energy contained in an element, and on the wavelength of the radiation of the elements, or chemical compounds, depends their value to all life, or their power of destruction.

All non-conductors, i.e., bad conductors of electric current, are good conductors and excellent storers of dielectric energy.

When I discovered that the dielectric charge in a molecule could be measured and its wavelength determined, I believed that

I had solved a great problem, but before the end of the day I realised that I had only touched the fringe of a new sphere—of a new ocean of knowledge, uncharted, unexplored by present-day science.

I have taken you in my lecture from the earth to the end of the earth atmosphere, from matter to molecules and atoms and whirls of Ether, which are the cause of magnetism, electricity and all other matter on earth, and you may wonder why I have taken you so far when your interests are chiefly concerned with radiation phenomena such as the movement of pendulums, or the radiation of our organs, or from subterranean water currents or mineral deposits and so forth. Without knowing the root cause of radiations we are like wanderers in a desert trying to find a way. The root cause of all forms of radiation is the Ether, and there is nothing on earth which is not composed of it. All radiation phenomena in which you are interested have their origin in the Ether, and the dielectric energy can be measured when a condensation of the Ether has taken place and elements or matter appear.

All those who are interested in these radiation phenomena are the pioneers and forerunners whom the orthodox scientists have to follow sooner or later. He who knows much realises how little he knows, and those who know little believe they know everything.

I leave it to you to investigate my discoveries and to add your own findings to them.

So let me conclude this lecture with the hope expressed in these few words:

“Thou mayest light many lamps from the flame of one, but the lights will fade out unless you feed them with fresh fuel.”

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## APPARATUS OLD AND NEW

By NOEL MACBETH

Address delivered to the British Society of Dowsers  
on June 16th, 1948,

A discussion upon apparatus old and new may help to show that divining is to-day based on certain fixed laws. The many members of the B.S.D. can help their fellows who are engineers in evolving new and better apparatus by reporting through the B.S.D. on the results of their simple discoveries while conducting equally simple experiments. It is for this reason that it seems right to do all to encourage the reporting of results of simple experiments, in fact, those of the domestic table. The most important apparatus of radio-engineering, for instance, have been evolved as the consequence of preliminary laboratory bench tests. The most important apparatus of radiesthesia will often follow the reports of simple divining results obtained by a person



of average skill who just notes what he observes during tests made in the home.

But for experiments of this kind to bear fruit it is advisable that all the experimenters should be aware of the nature of certain paramount facts pertaining to divining practice; facts which illustrate the laws of operation. Some of these laws I hope will here become understood by an account of certain basic experiments which all who will can repeat.

First of all, let me declare my personal belief after conducting Turenne's tests that even though a diviner can respond to, and so detect, the directions taken by Gamma rays, Alpha particles and Beta particles by tests over a radium block, most of the influences we diviners detect are not waves produced directly by the test samples but rather the end result of influences of the Earth's magnetic field (This block contains radium salts in extreme dilution).

The sample to which we attribute the observed effect—if you like, the lines of force in question provide a kind of wave train travelling between the Equator and the (theoretical) North and South Poles, and the divined object gives this localized wave modulation. The end result we divine is, in fact, the detected influence due to the sample alone, but this influence is really a compound wave, viz.: a wave of this N-S magnetism *plus* a modulation which travels on the former. We detect this with the help of a sample witness to tune our nervous systems to the sample-witness's "frequency" whenever we "detect the direction" of the distant body.

I will say more of this anon, but first let me describe an experiment which seems to demonstrate our ability to respond to this force of terrestrial magnetism alone. It will be seen by pendulum motions that there are three components connected with terrestrial magnetism, each of which in favourable circumstances we can identify separately. The experiment to which I allude is one of my own: finding pendulum effects due to placing inverted jam jars one on another. If the effects are observed when a common reel of black cotton provides the pendulum, it will be noticed that as each new jam jar is added to the pile the influence alters. They cannot alter if they are due to the glass of the jars, so the conclusion is that the alterations are due to forces external to the jars and pervading the atmosphere. Each glass jar in a pile has an effect corresponding to the number. A pendulum being known to gyrate in wide circles in space around a mariner's compass and to oscillate first N-S then E-W when the pendulum bob is held more than 20cm. (8in.) above the compass, it can be seen that above different numbers of jars one finds first one, then another kind of effect. The radiesthetic response can be compared with one or other component of terrestrial magnetism's total of forces, which Turenne detectors



can separate. ("Atmosphere" just mentioned may perhaps be better defined as the medium, "ether").

The jars' own influences are here not defined, for if so all the effects observed would have to be attributed to the jars. We know that they are not all produced by a simple sample of glass, so the effects produced must be due to another cause. In view of similarity to the effects produced by a mariner's compass examined alone, there is a strong suggestion that the cause of the variations must be found in terrestrial magnetism, the components of this being separated by the duplication, triplication, and so on, of the jars. It may be recalled that the use of coupled magnets allows one to recognise three separate (wave) forces around a compass representing magnetism: one in a horizontal plane, one in a N-S vertical plane and a third in a vertical plane East to West.

Magnetism, or rather the forces inherent therein, can therefore, I believe, be considered the possible or probable prime cause.

Turenne's fairly recent mode of analysing a magnetic field is of interest. Place a magnetic needle on a rectangular sheet of paper. A pendulum with suspended bodkin form oscillates downstream in dowsing but gyrates upstream, likewise along a conductor of electric current when the diviner moves the bob over the wire towards one of the poles of the battery supplying the current. With this pendulum we can see that over this sheet of paper the compass's otherwise localised influences have spread, and that this suitable pendulum reveals around the "paper magnet" directions of "upstream" and "downstream." The force defined, generally described as that coming from the earth's North Pole, reaches this "Turenne Paper Magnet" at its N-W corner, and it returns northwards from the N-E corner. So also the force coming from the South Pole strikes the paper magnet's S-E corner, and it returns southwards from the S-W corner. To me this experiment provided evidence of a kind which I was hoping to find: that the forces of terrestrial magnetism are "two-way" phenomena—for reasons explained later, the existence of a force returning seems a plausible explanation of a fundamental of divining—it explains the diviner's ability to detect a distant object by receipt of corresponding and special influences.

Incidentally, a test over this "paper magnet" helps to show why a pendulum bob gyrates. Just as on being pushed at the same instant on two sides, say in the back and on the left side, you or I tend to spin, so does a pendulum bob. Gyration in such circumstances is a normal result of two simultaneous "pushes." At the N-E and N-W corners of a magnetic compass the natural tendency for a pendulum, particularly a "balanced" black one, is to gyrate clockwise (+); at the S-E and S-W corners to gyrate anti-clockwise (-). What is here said should not suggest a pendulum rotates independently of forces provided

from the human hand; but it is a fact that the behaviour of a pendulum depends on its chemical and photo-electric characteristics, as well as on its geometrical form. Were this not so, the Bovis, Turenne, Mermet and Lesourd pendulums, for instance, would not give different movements as interpretations of the same cause. The gyration obtained when a bob is more than 8in. above the majority of tested samples (but more than 4in. over a sample of colour) can be given the same explanation, even though then other forces, those known as the electric component of earth's magnetic field and detectable apart by vertical magnets, are concerned.

Orthodox theory dating from Ampère lays down that every magnetic field must be related to a corresponding electric current, the field of a magnet being explained as the counterpart of molecular electric current or, say, the effects of electron alignment.

The jam jar experiment shows how important it is for an experimenter to report with the results of any test the detailed conditions of this test, including a definition of the kind of detection employed, that is to say, the kind of pendulum or rod, the position in space, and similar considerations. For a pendulum (or rod) can be a selector of types of influence belonging or related, to one of those three components of the magnetic field, one only particularly concerning a given test.

#### *The Hands' "Waves" automatically proved*

Before discussing apparatus used by diviners, may I recall that the influence from our hands (if we are blessed with a strong divining sense, or rather power) can be shown to be a kind of wave by an arrangement due to an engineer, E. K. Müller, of Zurich. Ultra-violet rays or X-rays can be assumed to be present by the fact that when they ionise the air or, say, a sheet of non-conducting material between two electrically charged plates of a condenser, the current previously prevented from flowing by the dielectric gap between the two conductors can then flow. Similarly, if the ends of two wires connected to terminals of, say, a 100-V dry battery are separated by a piece of very thin mica, there is no flow of current; but if a capable diviner's fingers are brought near this thin mica separation, Müller's experiment shows that the influence leaving the fingers has the X-ray effect, the current flows across the mica, a micro-ammeter providing the evidence of what takes place. This Müller test proves that our fingers can emit a wave of an oscillating kind. It is logical to suggest that fingers which can produce such oscillatory waves capable of breaking down a dielectric should be equipped also for receiving waves which pass as impulses into the nervous system and bring about the end result, the sensing of the influence and the recognition of its cause, the radiesthetically recognised object.

### *The Roto-Disc Test*

And if you wish to illustrate to a friend this power a hand has of emitting an influence—supposing that the Müller apparatus is not available—you can do so at very little cost and trouble by suspending from the lintel of a door or from the ceiling a circular card in the form of a hollow disc with an aperture at the bottom. The person who brings his hand near this suspended “roto-disc” of my invention often gets a stinging, pricking sensation, as well as being able by the force leaving the hand to make the roto-disc revolve. Many children who cannot be accused of auto-suggestion have expressed their curiosity about the “pricking” sensation, a proof, I think, of its genuineness.

This roto-disc is a circular band of cardboard about 2cm. wide and 20cm. in diameter, with a small section cut out at the bottom, and is suspended by a thread attached to the side opposite the cut. An 80cm. length of wire can be attached to the disc by being passed through four holes pierced in it at the corners of an imaginary square. A small bend is made to show the half of the wire. This middle will later be below the roto-disc's suspension thread. One half is then wound round a pencil to make a coil, and this is later hooked into position to form one side of the imaginary wire square. The other half is passed through holes to give the square's top and also the other vertical. This portion of uncoiled wire is bent to and fro up and down the vertical. The result is wire on three sides of the imaginary square, and in fact an “open circuit” form. Electric bell wire after the cotton covering has been burnt off will be useful.

If half the wire used is on each side of the suspension thread the disc will be balanced. The result is a suspended object which, on the hand being brought near, tends to revolve. Particularly in the evening, the force emitted by one's two hands can produce quite a violent spin. A hand used singly can reverse the previous sense of rotation. Some people's eyes are capable of producing movement from across a room. There are good reasons for believing that these results obtained cannot be attributed to heat convection.

At the beginning of this century Count de Tromelin invented various little paper mills, particularly cylinders suspended around bottles, which moved under similar conditions. These, I believe, do not provide the “cobweb” sensations and possibly electrical effect (human) which my wired roto-disc does. Mr. Maby has been studying deeply the measuring value of a mill of this kind developed from the one described three years ago by Lord Dowding. News of my roto-disc was not given out till after the Dowding experiments had been published, but the prototype of this roto-disc had been described earlier and in the 1943 edition of the booklet *Pendulum Play*. There it was said (when

I knew nothing of the de Tromelin mills) that a needle of aluminium and also a length of matchwood suspended horizontally would revolve under the influence of one's hand. One of my correspondents of that time wrote that his ultra-violet lamp produced the same effect.

#### *Selective Qualities of Pendulums*

A few words can usefully be said on the choice of pendulums and rods, which, after all, are rough measurers by their "Serial Numbers." Experience has by now well established that a pendulum or a rod provides movement corresponding to (1) material, (2) form, (3) colour, and (4) sometimes height of suspension over the detected specimen. This characteristic of detectors constitutes a law of radiesthesia. As diviners know, it is possible almost (but not quite) to disregard these properties mentioned above and to base one's findings, in the case of pendulums, upon the results obtained by adjustment of the length of the suspension thread; the whole tuning and selection method of de France is based on the resonance of the pendulum's oscillations with those inherent in the detected object. For details my public to-day has only to consult *The Modern Dowser*, the English translation of *Le Sourceur Moderne*. For detailed tuning consult the work of Béasse (which personally for physiological studies I find tedious in comparison with tuning by sample-witness).

Since detectors so often give results due to material, to form and to colour, it may be worth while recalling that the way in which pendulums will move can be told even before they are constructed by radiesthetic examination of the material, the form and the colour.

#### *Pyramids studied*

An interesting illustration of the effect of "form" is provided by Turenne's fairly recent reports on pyramids. A block of wood with its sides or planes exactly at the angles of the Great Pyramid gives the field-effect found over and around a magnetic compass. With the angle of slope greater and the apex more acute a pyramid produces only those influences associated with the 8in.-deep horizontal layers of the magnetic field detectable around a compass. On the other hand, if the slope is less and the pyramid is flatter, the point of the pyramid being blunter, the influences of this "specimen" are only the electrical type causing a cotton reel non-selective pendulum to oscillate, in N-S vertical planes. Now, if a pendulum consists of a small solid pyramid, its detecting, or rather, its selective powers exactly correspond to the influences just described as being found over a pyramid examined as a sample.

As regards colours and Black, it may be said that Black is essentially a neutral "colour" but responsive to the magnetic, whereas White is a selector of the electrical type. A green ball

is also a vertical-type selector related to influences found in N-S vertical planes. All this, I hope, helps to show that though different rods and pendulums provide different results shown by directional movement, all diviners get response to the same fundamental force, divisible into components if desired by means of the detector's composition, its materials, colour and form. Similarly the "rules" we use are selectors of type, i.e., one of the components analysed.

#### PRINCIPLES OF RULES

Apparatus best known in Britain is perhaps the ordinary Balance invented as an instrument of radiesthesia by Probst, a pre-1914 pioneer. In the case of a balance the two samples compared for the purpose of some form of analysis will be described hereafter as A and B. Sample A is at one end of a short fillet of wood which is usually aligned N-S for reasons we know, in order to benefit from the help provided by terrestrial magnetism. This same sample lying on a table may be found to show its "Fundamental Ray" about 8in. long in one direction. Generally speaking, the influence is purely local. However, as soon as this sample has been placed on a plane of its own, which is also parallel to the forces in the earth's N-S vertical planes, these forces, it is now claimed, act not only as an amplifier but also as a carrier-wave; and the result is then that the special influence proper to Sample A extends along the fillet of wood (now styled a conducting Rule), and this result may be considered the sample's standing wave field. Sample B placed at the rule's other end behaves in the same manner. And when A and B are in position the influences meet at a point of "equipotential," the "neutral point" (hereafter called N.P.).

Mellin, for instance, obtains at the N.P. an anti-clockwise spin if A and B are the same substance. This effect may be due to training or to Mellin's special pendulum. Others (who are in the majority) obtain an E-W oscillation at the N.P. in all cases, and are unable to obtain a negative gyration as a sign of identity.

The position of N.P. is known to depend on the surface areas of A and B, and so is disregarded unless surface area be the purpose of analysis. Certain diviners find that preliminary "tuning" based on selecting a length for the suspension thread will allow the finding of a N.P. as a sign of identity. It will be seen that results vary according to the working methods; so any report on results obtained are valuable only if accompanied by details of operation.

Several conclusions of useful significance have been reached, and these I will recount to save useless repetition of investigation. The Abbé Ferran, for instance (mentioned in Mager's *Water Diviners and their Methods*), first announced, before the 1914 War, that placing another sample of the product A between

A and B removed the N.P. found previously between the last two if this added third sample was the same as both of them. Here then is a means of identifying quality. This method called after Ferran can be useful for the water diviner, as the dowser perceiving a force coming from below ground can ascertain that it is due to a spring if the N.P. on a Rule with water samples as A and B is maintained when this Rule is placed on the ground across the vertical where the force perceived is rising from the earth. If this rising force is resonant to the other force connecting A and B (water) there is no N.P. detectable between the two samples of water. This result may be due to ionization coming from below, similar to the hands' in Müller's Test.

#### *Earth Rays*

A question might be worth studying: this is whether the annulment of the N.P. due to water as A and B is brought about not solely by the force rising from water of an underground stream, but instead by a so-called telluric wave rising to the earth's surface. Earth rays are accepted as a hypothesis by some scientists, as much as cosmic rays descending to earth; but the proofs of earth rays have been first provided by scientifically trained men who study radiesthesia. Unless I am mistaken, Dr. Creuzé, a physician as well as a physicist recognized for his extensive knowledge, of Bagnolles de l'Orne, was the first to notice that earth rays could be shown by their power to kill ferns and mimosa placed in a pot of water in the vertical. There is also the work of Cody at Havre and there are the observations of Lakhovsky, Turenne and others. A laboratory example of rays similar to "earth rays" related to geological faults is provided by the effect due to two different metal plates being made to touch as vertical planes when stuck together in a piece of soap.

#### *G. Noel's Chemical Balance and others*

G. Noel, an industrial chemist, has recently shown by a series of experiments that if two supplementary conditions are fulfilled, a Probst Balance will provide information of a quantitative kind not indicating surface areas. One condition is that A, the material sample due to be analysed, must be compared with a Turenne impregnation witness, which for practical purposes provides no surface influence of its own for comparison, but instead a vibration of an electrical nature induced by the action of the electric type of force described already as present in all N-S vertical planes. With these witnesses used the results, Noel declares, are very near those known for chemical compounds by ordinary processes of the chemical laboratory, and accurate to as near as half of 1 per cent. on a Probst Balance of 1m. 55 length.

The second condition for success is an addition to the Rule of a "Noel Compensator," placed where it screens the N.P. from

uneven magnetic pulls. Noel explains that in our latitude the attractions of North and South Poles are not equal. This Compensator consists of two parallel tubes some 20cms. long, with the diameter that of a pencil. The tubes are stuck to a sheet of paper some 5 inches wide in such a way that the paper support can be passed below the Rule in order to keep the two tubes parallel to the Rule, one being on each side. These hollow cylinders must be of a material with which the analysis is not concerned; so they may be tubes of glass when the analysis is not dealing with elements composing glass, and of paper if the analysis does not concern the constituents of paper and gum used in their construction.

Analysis of chemicals composed of just two elements, like sodium chloride, then gives accurate results. The method presents difficulties, say, when the compound is not just NaCl. but  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and greater difficulties still when the chemical contains four or more elements. With Compensators the proportion shown by the N.P. on, say, a Rule 100cms. long are those of atomic weights. A chemist's knowledge is therefore necessary. Sometimes it is better, Noel adds, to compare the test sample A with a compound represented by, say, a pair of witnesses placed at the Rule's B position. The method, in fact, becomes soon too complicated for anyone who is not a chemist by profession, but for him it provides a rapid means of quantitative assessment prior to starting ordinary chemical analysis.

Though Noel has not said so, it seems that the success of his method is dependent particularly upon the induction of the electrical-type influences and the suppression of the magnetic, brought about by the Compensators. This suggestion is supported by the results obtained with the help of Turenne vertical radium blocks and by means of the Brard and Goreeix Balance, to be mentioned again later.

Similar conditions suppressing effects due to surface influences must be provided, I believe, by any balance of value in medical diagnosis; for instance, by the simple method employed successfully for so many years by the late Dr. Guyon Richards; also by the Barraclough and Hurren Triangles, which are balances too. The Hurren Triangle with its special design may provide angular effects due to conditions of geometrical form, the consideration of which must be left for another occasion. It is said that the earliest triangles used as Rules were those of the Egyptian priests and weepers of the Pyramid Age (3,000 B.C.). We moderns may be often mistaken when claiming priority for our inventions.

Turenne has a test of A and B when these are influenced by the vertical wave or electric-wave-inducing properties of radium blocks stood on end. These induce types of influence which are present in the balance used with Noel Compensators and also to



some extent when a mariner's compass is placed below each sample. Then a pendulum suitable for following the vertical planes provides oscillations between identical A and B, these oscillations being found E-W through A and B, all oscillations then giving the pattern of a capital H. A and B are then found where two of the letter H's three straight lines meet. Whenever the capital H pattern is perceived A and B are the same substances. If the N.P. between the two radiums on which A and B stand is mid-way, the energies related to A and B, in the case of homoeopathic remedies of high potencies, are equal.

This Law of Similars or Similitudes, the basis of many so-called "methods," is utilised in an arrangement of interest to engineers known as the Brard and Gorceix Pendular Balance. This B.G. Balance was invented by two engineers, Brard being a university trained physicist. It consists of two hollow spheres of pure copper, inside which A and B, due to be compared, are placed and protected from the light. The N.P. is found in the usual manner by the position of pendulum oscillation. An essential of this balance is the existence of a small condenser-like gap in the wire connection, this gap being usually at one end of the portion of the wire along which the N.P. is detected. A need for this gap is itself an indication that the tests made are concerned with influences of an oscillatory wave nature capable of traversing the dielectric in the gap. The hollow spheres used have the same effect as those of Noel Compensators, though the procedure is different.

A special arrangement, A being in a darkened chamber, showed that the N.P. was shifted (for the same samples) when one of them was illuminated by special colours of light radiation. This proved the effects of colour waves on fields of organic and inorganic samples. Light can modify a product's "radiesthetic mass," as the inventors have called the effects, which may be described also as due to bombarding photons. An interesting point discovered was that green light has a nil effect, the position of the N.P. remaining unchanged.

#### *Direction Finding*

For ore prospectors an addition to the B.G. Balance of a special "radiesthetic telescope" is of considerable interest, and is worth describing briefly. The connecting of this telescope to one of the spheres left empty was found to allow the user to note the creation of a N.P. when, by means of the telescope, the influence derived from a distant substance like the sample in the sphere reached the balance. In other words, the telescope became a direction finder, working through its "electro-magnetic eye." The telescope is considered to send out in one direction a modulation derived from the sample B. This constitutes a sort of beam in the ether on which the detected distant substance,



"A," sends back a reflection. The discovery was made before radar was public knowledge.

Experiments with this telescope were made first of all between houses in Versailles. Finally, it was found possible to get the direction of a stock of selenium in Paris 18kms. (12 miles) away. This metal suited the test, because it is not found everywhere. The general direction was indicated from Versailles, and the actual warehouse was finally identified by the taking of bearings from different places in the suburbs where the warehouse was situated. Since Brard and Gorceix at the time of the experiment were not aware of the existence of any depot of selenium in Paris, the results were considered conclusive. People will receive help in constructing a B.G. Balance or the telescope if they write to me. I now devote my time to radiesthetic business connected particularly with biological phenomena of beast, man and plant, but I am glad to help those who cannot read French, even regarding apparatus which I do not personally have to employ.

This telescope was essentially an electro-magnet connected to a small battery. An alternative was a reflecting device similarly connected, consisting of a vertical plate at right angles to the distant detected object. This model gave more precise direction.

A point worth observing is that Turenne witnesses, viz.: starch or mica given vibrational qualities, are valueless for tests by B.G. Balance. The explanation possible is that these witnesses vibrate, and so produce waves, as the result of light bombardment; so they do not work if enclosed in the B.G.'s sample-containers, its hollow closed spheres.

#### *Distant Detection*

Three years ago, after having studied the methods of some sixty different French and Belgian authors, I started writing the forty or more chapters of a survey of divining technique. I had then reached the conclusion that the different experiences based on different methods constituted good evidence that: 1— an influence perceived immediately over any sample was derived through the amplifying agency of a force coming from some source outside the sample (an exception being when definitely radio-active bodies were concerned). The influence perceived was a kind of modulation due to the sample but caused by that outside force. The different experiences showed that this force was either one present in the N-S vertical planes connected with terrestrial magnetism, or else in planes associated with rays of light (Bouly Method). Now the B.G. methods showed several additional things: that in the case of distant detection based on a link between Similars there was a carrier of an electro-magnetic nature (coil of "telescope," electricity); then, that the electric charging of a condenser plate gave better results, then lastly, that the degree of static charge given to the sending and receiving

B.G. plate could be trifling (due to a 4-volt battery). The conclusions reached are that Similar is linked by a force related to both magnetism and solar radiation present in the ether, also that the link is present for A and B whatever their orientation (hence the possibility of direction finding); though, as Turenne and Bouly methods show, the diviner's task is easier when he makes himself specially sensitive respectively to the N-S force or to the solar force. By the use of a pair of magnets in the inverted "astatic" position Turenne shows that sensitivity to influences of an object in the E-W direction can also be insured. The mechanical B.G. creation of a carrier operating in any desired direction seems good evidence that the agent must be found in the ether—and this unknown "X" is used moreover whenever diviners recognise direction merely along the line of gaze (a fact showing I think that our eyes are in a sense B.G. telescopes and plates). I leave for others' reflection the fact shown by followers of Christophe's methods, derived from certain principles of Mermet, that after training there can be a "mind ray" (Le Rayon Capital) linking the diviner to the distant object B similar to A, the mental image. The latter I take as being a sequence of vibrations giving a geometrical form no less than those vibrations responsible for present-day television pictures. In spite of the evidence that different methods provide the same result, conclusions may better be considered as hypothetical requiring further confirmation.

In the technique of radar and of B.G. direction-finding telescopes the operations are based on a force of higher intensity and wattage for the sender. The same principle is present in Vincent's circular-shaped direction-finding apparatus which I have seen in Paris, and also in the Maury Détectomètre when employed as a direction-finder (as it has been with success during an independent test made in England).

#### *Evidence of a Return-Wave*

The hypothetical explanation of processes of distant detection referred to above is my own, and it is here submitted for consideration and verification. Since making my suggestions, I have read that Turenne has been measuring the heights of clouds by noting the time interval between the moment of placing a witness of water or of vapour on his radium block, and the moment of receiving the return signal. This shows that Turenne too believes that distant detection is based on a carrier which is operating in both ways: outwards till the distant object sought (B) is reached (then after a kind of reflexion) backwards to the witness (A) placed on the radium block. Turenne therefore makes use of the principle of an existing return-wave. In other words, if the hypothesis be well founded, divining is possible because the influence related to the sample in the diviner's hand makes a double journey, when it is a modulation impinging on

a carrier wave: and the whole may be considered as a circuit just like the path ascribed sometimes to the wave trains of radio-transmission.

### *The Side is of importance*

The Bouly Method, it may be added, is one where the carrier comes from the sun while the diviner, equipped with sample A, perceives the direction of B, the body sought, as soon as A and B share light rays (the same pencil of light). The method is of interest in the present instance because the diviner recognises identity between B and his sample A if he and the sample are farther from the sun; but he recognises similarity (without necessary identity) if he (with the sample) is nearer the sun. This fact supports the view that a carrier employed need not necessarily originate from an apparatus where B or else A is situated (though the radiation is always behind it); in other words, a carrier always picks up modulations derived from matter as the wave train, acting as this carrier, moves through space. (A Dowser's ability to identify depths of strata of different soils situated between the stream and himself must be due to this).

The concept of two-way radiation is not foreign to Rudolph Steiner's philosophy.

In experiments appreciated by medical practitioners who use radiesthesia, the presence of this two-way carrier—why not call it Lakhovsky's "Universe-ion"?—seems to be shown by the effects of medicinal remedies. In a particular experiment I have in mind, the bringing of patient and remedy close together for testing remedy values requested, the results suggest that wave goes upward by day, but downwards when the sun is out of the sky. The action having a vertical characteristic, one is reminded of claims about earth rays made by Lakhovsky, tested by Turenne and others, and proved by tests on growing plants by Larvaron and (Dr.) Creuzé.

Returning to the subject of Probst Law tests I would point out that the process is effective conditionally upon the existence of what I have called "a gap" when wires are part of the balance, as in the B.G. model—a space across which the influences which a diviner detects must pass. I have said already that this space confirms that detection phenomena are due to oscillatory waves of some sort. On a length of wood used as a Probst Balance the samples A and B laid there are separated by a gap of the dielectric value of the wood which A and B touch.

Many dowers are inclined to speak of their art as if electric current connected A and B in a test. The idea that there is a current dismays the orthodox critic. It would be better if diviners spoke rather of the passing of impulses possessing oscillatory characteristics or of a wave of an alternating kind capable of travelling along a carrier-wave present in the atmosphere or

like wired wireless of a special frequency capable of passing poor conductors like the paper or the wood of a "Rule"; in fact, through a dielectric of which the material including air between plates of radio condensers is an example.

If it is accepted that divining operations depend on the work of an intermediate carrier, it is easier to agree that the affinity of all Similars is coincident with a vibrational wave-link between them rather than being connected somehow with Newtonian principles of gravitation. With this agreed one can view with less scepticism the reports of divining detection being obtained over immense distances. If "Universe-ion" provides a permanent link between Similars wherever they be, this carrier is the wave train with the necessary power. At each end of Nature's equivalent of a Probst Balance there is no need for the separated A or B to be producing a modulating wave of any intensity. If there is modulation this carrier provided by Nature will convey it (See Bouly). It has been known to do so over even thousands of miles—from Switzerland to New Zealand in the case of Mermet; from France to Canada (Turenne); and every day over hundreds of miles when a patient and a sample of his blood are linked and record the rates of cell vibration at the moment when the examination diagnosis is being made.

By way of conclusion I suggest that tests of the Law of Similars undertaken on a Probst Rule or Balance are in reality the laboratory miniature of radiesthetic distant detection of every kind. In other words, when distant B is identified by the dowser holding sample A there is an enlarged Probst Balance test of the vertical-wave "capital H" kind, defined by Turenne's laboratory methods. In the same manner an ore prospector finds below him an object B like his sample A; and the outdoor diviner detects a distant influence laterally north or south or in the direction of the sun's rays.

Earlier it was suggested that the prime cause responsible for our detecting ability must be the action of lines of force as part of the earth's magnetic field, these acting as a carrier-wave. Later the similar action of solar rays was mentioned. A conclusion could, therefore, be that the real prime cause must be solar radiation, it being necessary then to submit that the magnetic field is a secondary effect of solar radiation. A view of this kind, a physicist will agree, is supported by what is known of the relationship between magnetism, electromagnetic waves and light waves on the occasion of sun-spots. The association between light and electromagnetic waves perceptible to diviners is revealed every day when the Chlorophyllian Change of polarities for certain elements (the first eighteen in particular) takes place at sunset and at sunrise.

All, in my opinion, goes to show why those who communicate the results of simple experiments performed in their homes on

a table are valuable helpers. If there had not been such home experiments there would not be to-day the improvements mentioned here: the B.G. Pendular Balance, or G. Noel chemical analysis, or the *Défectomètre*, or many of the processes or systems found useful by engineers, doctors, agriculturalists and people of many other professions.

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## WHY I USE A MAGNETISED NEEDLE IN MY PENDULUM

By W. E. BENHAM, D.Sc.

When I first started dowsing I made a point of using what I thought was the simplest form of pendulum—one similar to that described by Trinder, consisting of an oakwood bob (unpainted) and a piece of (originally white) string. When I later got on to medical dowsing this “plain” pendulum (or its successor, having a glass bead instead of a wooden bob and a piece of gold-silk thread instead of string) was found to give difficult-to-interpret reactions. The reactions, using a plain pendulum and one of similar design but incorporating a magnetised needle, will be compared in what follows. It will be understood that these are personal to me, though there is some evidence that the incorporation of a magnetised needle is no merely personal idiosyncrasy; that is, a whole class of dowisers polarised in the same way as myself will find the same reactions, both with “plain” and “magnetic” pendulums respectively, as I myself obtain. I must therefore ask those who are able to obtain the straightforward reactions without the inclusion in their pendulum of any magnetic material to realise that there are others who need this adjunct of a magnetised needle (or pin) in order to obtain them.

Quite apart from the importance of being able to say to what sex and polarity, respectively, any given reaction corresponds, the effect of a magnetised needle on the behaviour of a pendulum in the hands of a dowser is in the category of effects which it is of importance to study from the standpoint of pure science. For it is of purely “physical” (as distinct from “animal”) magnetism that I am speaking.

Now, a purely physical magnet, when used as a bob and suspended from a point on the ceiling, when given a sufficient impetus in any direction eventually settles down to swing at the half compass points. This result can be justified on theoretical grounds on the basis that any mechanical system tends to set itself so as to be in a condition of minimum potential energy. The magnetic potential energy, with respect to the vertical component of the Earth's magnetism, is independent of the direction of swing, and like the gravitational potential energy

depends only on the amount the bob rises above the rest position, at which these energies can conveniently be reckoned as zero. It is, therefore, the potential energy with respect to the Earth's horizontal magnetic field that must be a minimum. Mathematics show that this state of affairs occurs when the plane of oscillation is either NE-SW or NW-SE (magnetic) in agreement with experiment.

This point is dealt with at some length in order to bring out the fact that the directions of oscillation as obtained with a purely physical pendulum having a magnetised bob, or else a magnetised needle incorporated in an unmagnetised bob, bear no relation whatever to the directions of oscillation as obtained by a dowser using the same pendulum. For, as we shall see, the swings that are obtained are either N-S or W-E, and, most strange to relate, these are now geographical and not magnetic "compass" points—a very illuminating result, and one which emphasises that the relation between radiesthesia and gravitation is likely to be closer than that between radiesthesia and physical magnetism—the fact that the latter has to be used (by myself and by dowsters of my polarity) as an adjunct being of less importance to the issue when it is considered that many other dowsters get these geographical (NS or EW) for their pendular swings without the aid of a magnet.

The following table compares reactions obtained by me using a plain pendulum (designated A) with those using a pendulum incorporating a magnetised needle (designated B). The numbers indicate the order of taking the first nine reactions from the tip of my right thumb. Reactions 4, 5 and 6 were similar to 1, 2 and 3.

Pendulum swing corresponding to a single reaction, pendulum held in left hand	Sex Polarity	Angle of straight portion of swing with respect to Geographical meridian
A 1 and 2 straight, followed by cc.		33° (counterclockwise sense)
3 straight, followed by c.		57° (clockwise sense)
7 and 8 straight, followed by cc.		33° (clockwise sense)
9 straight, followed by c.		57° (counterclockwise sense)
B 1 and 2 straight, no gyration	male +	0°
3 straight, no gyration	male -	90°
7 and 8 no straight, gyration cc.	female +	
9 no straight, gyration c.	female -	

c.=clockwise. cc.=counterclockwise.

If a mirror be imagined placed in a vertical plane through the geographical meridian the straight swings of A 1, 2 and A 7, 8 may be converted into each other by means of the mirror; as may also the straight swings of A 3 and A 9. In other words, we are dealing with two attributes which mirror-image each other in the imaginary mirror. We cannot, without difficulty, decide whether these attributes are attributes of sex, or attributes of polarity (two *different* attributes be it noted), or both, until we reach B. Here we note that swings 1-3 (and also 4-6) are straight entirely. They will all be described as *male reactions*, since they were taken from a male subject in good health. The pure gyrations (Nos. 7-9) will be described as female reactions. The fact that they can be taken from a man need cause no surprise, for each one of us has some opposite sex characteristics. They are, moreover, checked by the first six reactions (all gyrations) taken from actual females in health. Polarity is determined by reference to a south-seeking magnetic pole taken as positive. This is opposite to Jules Regnault's convention, but gives the left hand (all fingers and thumb together) as positive in agreement with Reichenbach's convention. I thus find that both males and females possess *both* kinds of polarity.

In the table the reactions were all taken with the pendulum held in the left hand. They are, however, just the same for pendulum held in right hand, but in this case it would be impossible to take reactions off the right thumb. This difficulty may, however, be obviated by taking an outline of the thumb on a piece of paper, and working from this.

Generally speaking, the right hand is negative, but individual areas (such as the tips of thumbs on either hand) are positive. The balls of thumbs are negative on both hands both for males and females.

Now, whenever we speak of a polarity—say positive—we follow Bovis in meaning that if three reactions are taken at least two will be positive. This means that positive and negative attributes are closely intertwined, and the normal state of affairs is for (say) one negative to pair up with two positives—the reactions thus occurring in triads; similarly, one positive pairs up with two negatives to form a negative triad. It is possible for the triads to be all of one sign. Singularly successful business men are sometimes polarised in this way—but this I find is exceedingly uncommon, the normal triad is + + - or - - + (the order in which the reactions occur is sometimes changed, particularly if the subject has been taking drugs of any kind, or even after a meal).

Males are, on the whole, oppositely polarised to females. The only possible way for a man and a woman to be comfortable in each other's company for any length of time is for one to turn the back on the other.



# ARCHÆOLOGY AND DOWSING

By GUY UNDERWOOD

## PART VI, SPIRALS

The subject of spirals has engaged the attention of thinking man ever since he became able to use that faculty and acquired the leisure to exercise it.

There is a beauty and mystery about the spiral, possibly due to the fact that it is a natural form associated with growth. Many shells are spirals, and few people can have failed to wonder at the beauty of young plants which exhibit spiral form; for example, the bracken. There is an infinity of examples.

The ancient religions were fertility cults, and the spiral has been associated with them for vast periods.

It is an interesting fact that Leonardo da Vinci made a study of them. A number of his drawings at Windsor Castle are studies of spiral forms. These include illustrations of effects produced by the disturbance of liquids; dust clouds caused by falling masonry; the patterns made by smoke; and spiral forms of plant life.

This article is not strictly confined to spirals, but relates to certain linear distortions of some unidentified condition of the earth's surface, presumably electrical, which frequently exhibit spiral form.

I propose first to make as clear as possible what I have found, and to name my offspring; secondly, to show patterns made by the ancients which bear a singular resemblance to those made by track lines; and, finally, to give as concrete examples the dowsing influences found at our most famous national monument—Stonehenge.

The most common patterns made by track lines are shown in Fig I; A, B and C being the most characteristic spiral forms.

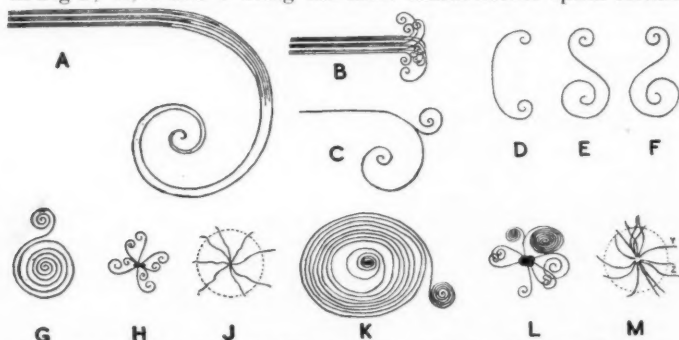


FIG. 1.—Patterns made by influence lines and perceptible by dowsing.

B shows a track line interrupted as previously described by another, and presumably stronger, crossing influence, and taking a form not unlike a much-worn paintbrush. I call this type a "brush spiral."

I call the nine individual lines, shown in A and B, of which all track lines are composed, "hair lines," and the three sets of three hair lines I call "cord lines." The whole line of nine hair lines I usually call a "track line," and where, as is frequently the case, they run in parallel pairs I call them, if necessary to distinguish them from others, "double track lines."

A is, I think, the form of simple spiral which was of most significance to the ancients. In this form the track line makes a logarithmic spiral, as a whole, without splitting up. I call it a "close spiral." There are many barrows or standing stones marking spots where these occur.

In some cases single spirals of this type, if of great size, were regarded as important. Merlin's Mount, the great tumulus in the grounds of Marlborough College, marks a vast spiral of this kind. It has at least seven, and possibly several more, whorls. The spiral path leading up and around the mound still follows approximately the course of this spiral, but the top and centre of the mound is covered by a reservoir. Dowsing suggests that this mound is a prehistoric sacred artificial mountain somewhat similar to the ziggurats of Chaldea.

This type of spiral is, however, of the greatest sanctity and importance when a number of them converge on the same focal point, as in rare cases they do. At such spots the ancients erected their temples. Such spirals are found at Stonehenge, Fig. 5, and at Avebury; also at Silbury Hill and at certain large barrows which were really hill temples and not intended as burial mounds. The great barrow (No. 40) in Fargo Wood, Stonehenge, near the main road, and called by Colt Hoare "The Monarch of the Plain," is a good example. It has six such spirals. Several excavations have been made but no burial found. See also Barrow No. 28, Fig. 9.

D, E and F show small spirals, usually four to ten feet in length, and frequently met with. In the neighbourhood of important sacred sites the positions of these are often marked by shallow pits or hummocks. Pits marking about 30 of these are to be found within the circles of Windmill Hill. These pits have never been explained, although often commented upon.

On the down S.W. of Stonehenge, and west of the barrows shown in Fig. 8, and near the site of a former military camp, there are many small circular mounds marking these small spirals.

E is a right-hand S spiral and F a left-hand—which is to say that as the dowser approaches the focal point of E he is continually turning to his right. F is *vice versa*.

In describing spirals as right or left handed I use the same method as the conchologists. They, however, call them dextrotropic and leiotropic! The only book which I have been able to find dealing generally with spirals (*Spirals in Art and Nature*, by T. A. Cook) adopts the opposite nomenclature, as he bases the spiral on the screw, which seems to me to be a different thing. A right-handed screw is one which is easy to insert with a screw-driver held in the right hand, and goes in the opposite direction to the conchologist's right-handed spiral.

One end of an S spiral is usually larger and more complex than the other, and when marked by a pit or mound the smaller end usually lies outside, without any visible indication of its position. C spirals of the shape shown in Fig. 1 D are usually completely covered by the mounds marking them, which are frequently oval. These small spirals appear to consist of three hair lines only. They were not, I think, regarded as of great importance unless they formed a pattern or circle, as at the South Station and Hele Stone at Stonehenge. See Fig. 5 and on barrows as in Fig. 9.

Fig. 1 G shows a complex S spiral, that is to say, one in which the whorls make several turns before arriving at the focal point. I have found several of these with 8 to 12 turns at the large end. These were of considerable sanctity, and it is usually this kind which are marked by pits, mounds or stones. Large ones are often marked by barrows. See Fig. 9, No. 33. Good examples of these spirals are seen in the South Station at Stonehenge, and one marked by stone No. 23 in The Avenue at Avebury, see Fig. 1 K. These spirals are sometimes of great size, the largest I have found being 900ft. in length.

Fig. 1 H shows a typical "Octopus" symbol. I call them this owing to their shape. I have found them with four to eight radii. Their centres are always on the centre line of a track line and they are clearly associated with them. The radii consist each of a single hair line, and they differ in this respect from the somewhat similar "blind springs." They are rare and appear to have been of great sanctity. I have found none at Stonehenge, 17 at Avebury and two elsewhere. Fig. 1 L is an actual example marked by stone No. 34 in the Avenue, Avebury.

Fig. 1 J is a typical blind spring. Actual examples are shown at M and in Figs. 5 and 9. It is at the intersecting or radial point of these that burials of the late Stone and Early Bronze Ages (2,250-1,700 B.C.) were made, and possibly some later. The radii can be either underground streams or track lines, and they connect the barrow with other barrows or with some other neighbouring sacred site. The effect is that all barrows and other nearby sacred sites are connected together by a network of influence lines, with the barrows at the intersections.

## PREHISTORIC SCULPTURE.

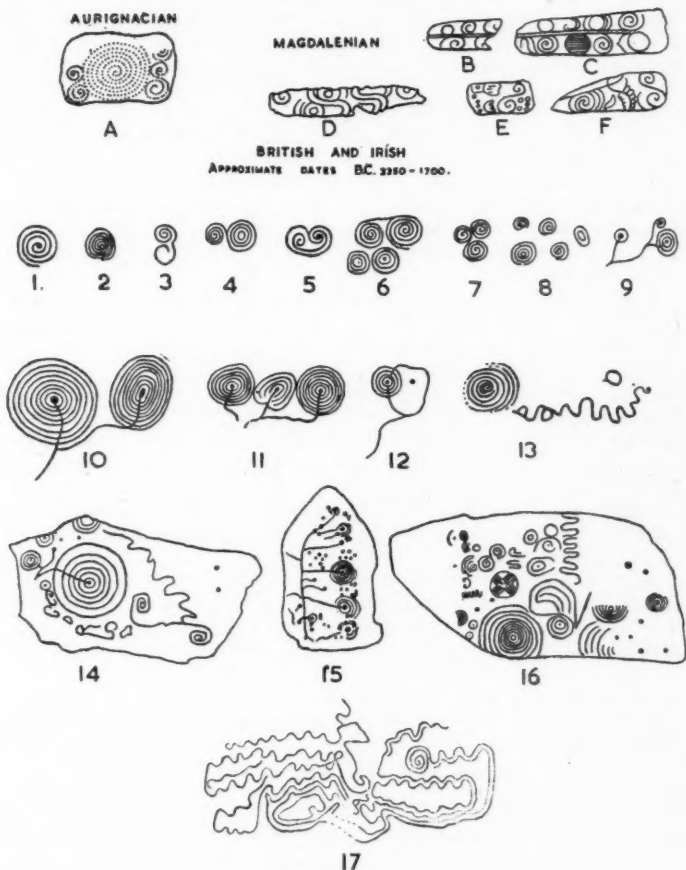


FIG. 2.

### CIRCULAR TRACK LINES

Track lines sometimes take completely circular courses. It is on these that the ditches and mounds surrounding prehistoric temples are aligned. The lack of symmetry of the great circle at Avebury is due to this cause.

It was at places where "interruptions" in these track lines occur (see *B.S.D.J.* VIII, 60, p. 26) and "brush spirals" (Fig.

1 B) that all causeways across such ditches were made; see "Stonehenge," Fig. 5. Causeways were not, however, always made at interruptions—at Woodhenge there are a number of interruptions, but only one causeway. This ditch may, however, have been part of a processional way. See Fig. 10 C.

#### PREHISTORIC ART

The prehistoric carvings in Fig. 2 show resemblances to some of the patterns which I have described.

Fig. 2 A is the earliest example known to me of a carved spiral. It was made by punching holes in stone and was found in Siberia with associations which indicate that it is of the Aurignacian Period (85,000 to 50,000 B.C.), that is to say that it is at least 50,000 years old.

Figs. B to F are carvings on bone of the Magdalenian period (35,000 to 10,000 B.C.). They were found in caves at Arudy, and other places, near Pau in the Pyrenees. They are usually called ceremonial wands, spear heads or spear sheaths, but we do not know their actual purpose. I should suppose that they had a religious significance. In remote parts of Wales patterns much resembling B and C are still drawn on hearth stones, door-steps and byres "to mislead evil spirits," (see *Country Life* May 7th and June 18th, 1948).

Fig. 2, 1-16 are all sculptures on British or Irish stone monuments. I have found influence lines taking all the forms shown in 1-8, except No. 5.

With regard to 9-16 much speculation has taken place as to the meaning of the concentric rings. These frequently have a line leading out of the centre and connecting them to other rings. It has been suggested that they are plans of towns and that the lines represent tracks. They certainly have the appearance of plans—particularly No. 15. In the great cave at Niaux, near Tarascon, many drawings of the cave men have been found. These include what appears to be a plan of the chambers and passages. In the megalithic tomb of Bryn Celli Ddu in Anglesea two stones were found on which was sculptured what appears to be an elaborate plan or labyrinth (see later). This includes a spiral of four whorls, and an interesting feature is that the great majority of the incised lines are in parallel pairs similar to double track lines, see Fig. 2, 17.

As to the concentric circles it would seem that they are as likely to represent barrows as towns. In stone country, barrows are built of flat stones laid in layers, making a cone-shaped mound consisting of a series of hollow cones overlaying each other. The bottom stones of each layer would make a plan very similar to these concentric rings. If they are barrows, then the line emerging from the centre is likely to represent an influence line connecting the barrow to a nearby sacred site. In stonebuilt

burial mounds the positions of radiating influence lines are marked by stones set vertically.

As to Nos. 13, 14 and 16, the wavy lines are very similar to drawings of the courses of underground streams or track lines such as are found in what are presumably geologically contorted areas. It will be noticed that with the supposed plans there also appear spirals similar to those in my surveys. See also Figs. 8 and 9.

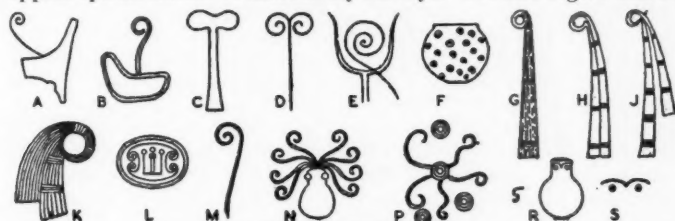


FIG. 3.—Prehistoric symbols

The early religion and culture of this country is supposed to have been derived from the Near East. Fig. 3 shows some religious symbols from that region.

Fig. 3 A. The Red Crown of Lower Egypt. Originally the head-dress of the Libyan "mother goddess" Neith.\* The earliest known representation of it is on pottery of about 4,000 B.C. see Fig. 3 B. (G. A. Wainwright. *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, IX, 26).

Fig. 3 C. The magic wand of Hathor, the Egyptian goddess. It was known as "The Great Magician." Its powers were of lifegiving and of opening, and it was associated with birth and resurrection: see *Evolution of the Dragon*; Elliott Smith, p. 190. Griffiths, in *Hieroglyphics*, p. 60, compares it with the form shown at D (to which he attributes a biological significance) and states that it appears in that form in a representation of Osiris.

Fig. 3 E appears on the tabernacle of Min, one of the earliest of the Egyptian fertility gods (*Koptos*; Flinders Petrie).

Fig. 3 F shows pottery of the predynastic period, covered with spirals apparently intended for decoration. If so, this is the earliest application of the spiral to purely decorative purposes known to me. They may, however, have been intended for religious use.

Fig. 3 G shows a Sumerian reed pillar used at doorways and cattle byres. They sometimes appear as at H and J on taber-

\* One of the similarities of prehistoric religions throughout the world is that their earliest deity in human form was usually a female—known as the "mother goddess." Hathor was the mother goddess of the Egyptians; Aphrodite of the Greeks, and so on. The octopus was sacred to both. Other similarities were that they included worship of the Serpent; with whom was associated a great deluge; and who is associated with water generally; mountains and caves were sacred and there was a belief in life after death.

nacles. Fig 3 K is a sacred knot from Erech. Others have been found at Mycenae and Knossos. G. R. Levy in *The Gate of Horn*, p. 231, suggests that these were used as symbols of the presence of the mother goddess Nanna of Sumeria.

Fig. 3 M shows the Lituus of the Roman Augurs, the symbol of supreme pontifical authority. Cicero in *De Divinatione*, XVII, states that the lituus of the Augurs "is the very one, indeed, with which Romulus marked out the quarter for taking observations when he founded the city of Rome." He describes it as a "crooked wand." It appears on a number of engraved gems, and these show it to have been a twig, torn from a larger branch, rather than a "stick" cut from a tree. The original rod used by Romulus was preserved in the Temple of the Salii on the Palatine Hill for several hundred years, and survived the burning of the temple by the Gauls, but was ultimately destroyed or lost. It appears in Greece on libation vessels (*Archaeologia*, XIV, 1821, p. 386).

Fig. 3 N is the Octopus as shown on Greek embossed gold rosettes of about 1,600 B.C., and on early Greek coins.

Fig. 3 P is a religious ground drawing of the Australian Bushmen, who are still in the Stone Age; see *Northern Tribes of Central Australia*: Spencer and Gillen. These people are believed by some authorities to have retained, largely intact, the religion and culture of remote ages. Their skulls have about the same brain capacity as that of the Piltdown man who lived about a million years ago; see *Life in Ancient Britain*: Ault, p. 4. They say that the sinuous lines represent the wanderings of their god, and the concentric circles the places where he rested.

Fig 3 R shows the "Owl Pot" or "Mother Pot." These have been found at Troy, Cyprus, Mycenae and other places. Elliott Smith contends that this form of pot is a representation of the octopus and therefore of the mother goddess through her symbol. If this can be accepted, it follows that the "pickaxe" or "eyebrow" symbol, Fig. 3 S, which is found throughout the world, also represents the mother goddess. The symbol appears in India, on a number of standing stones (statue menhirs) in France and the Channel Islands; and on the Folkton Drums at the British Museum. The latter are chalk cylinders of the Early Bronze Age and were found in Yorkshire.

#### STONEHENGE

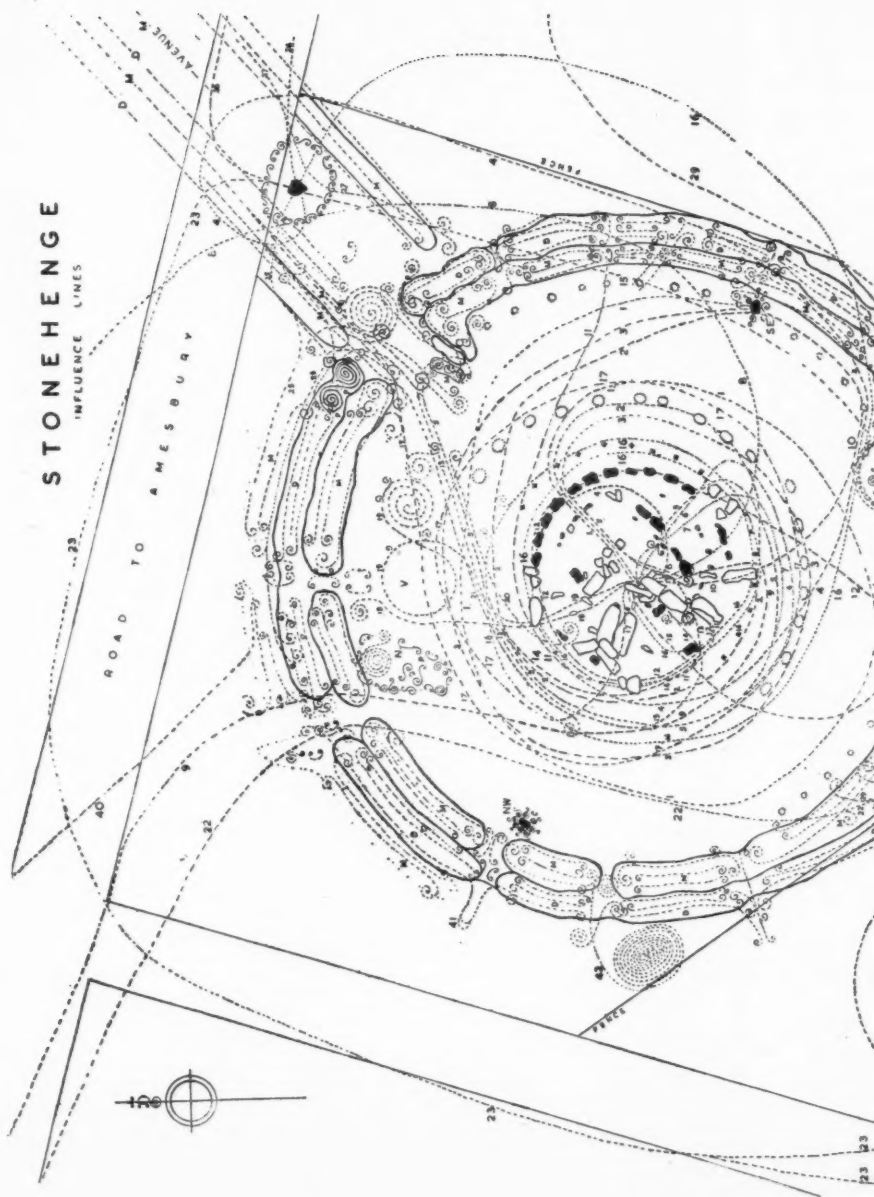
Fig. 4 shows the original positions of the structures of Stonehenge. Many stones have fallen or been removed, and Fig. 5 shows it as it is now. An "Avenue" links the circle to the river Avon at West Amesbury, and its junction with the circle is seen in the N.E. corner. The stone just before the junction is called the Hele Stone. The circle has four "stations," marked N., S., N.W. and S.E. A barrow exists at S and another is reputed to have existed at N. Stones mark the N.W. and S.E. stations.





# STONEHENGE

INFLUENCE LINES



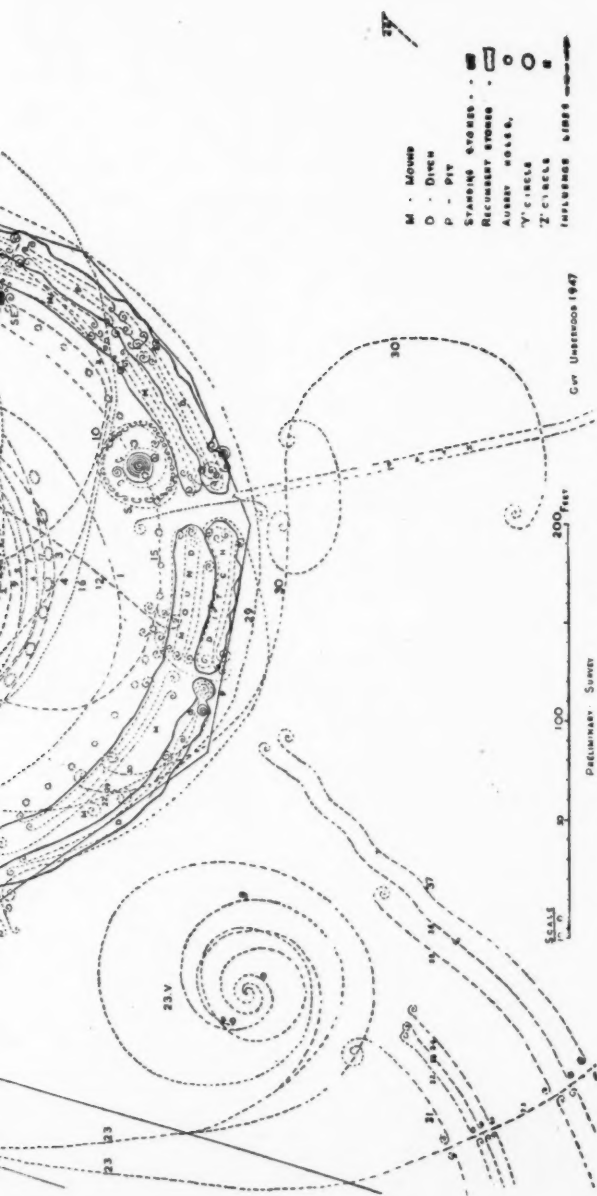
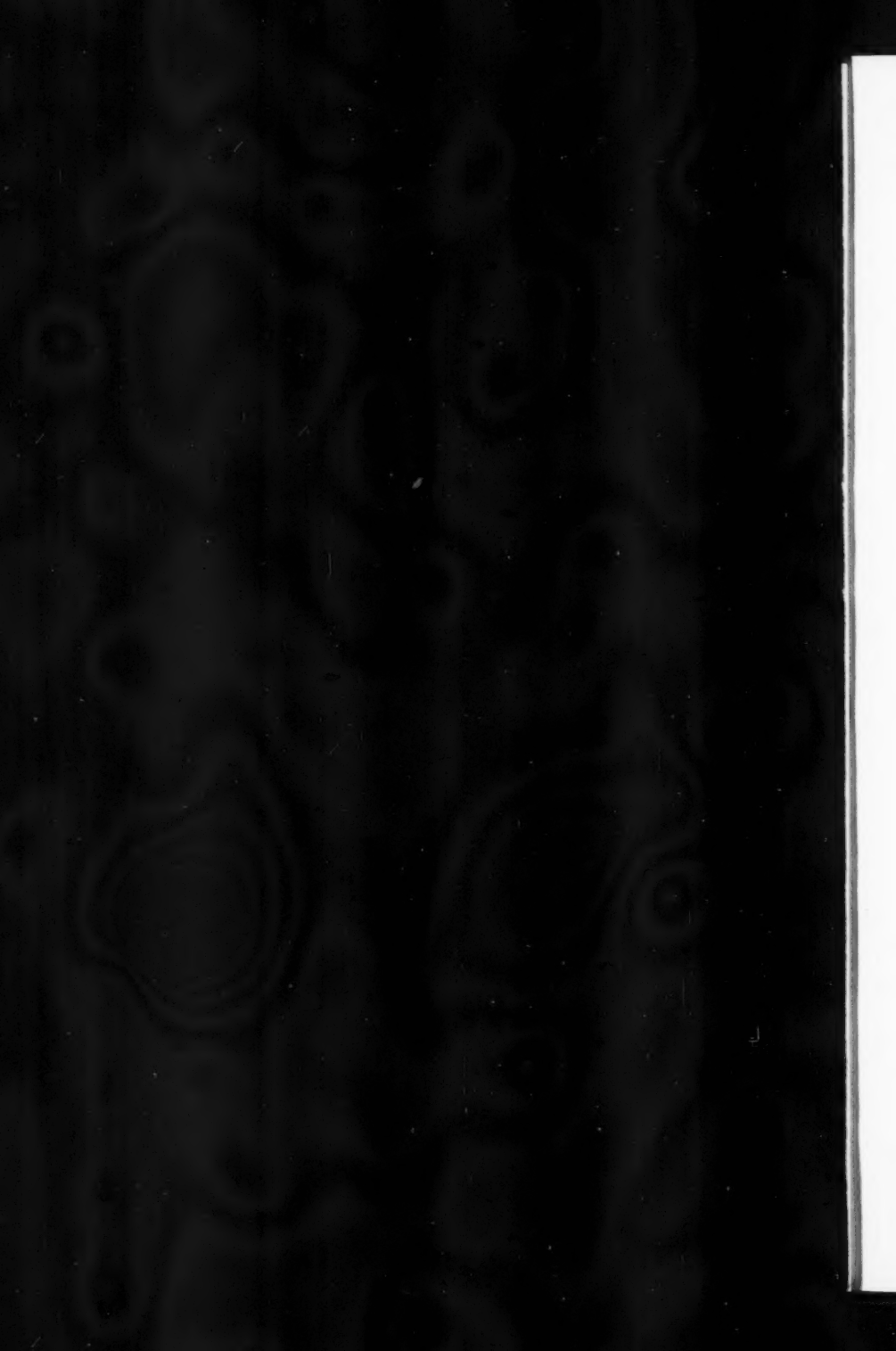


Fig. 5.—Stonehenge as it is now, with influence lines



# STONEHENGE

ORIGINAL STRUCTURES

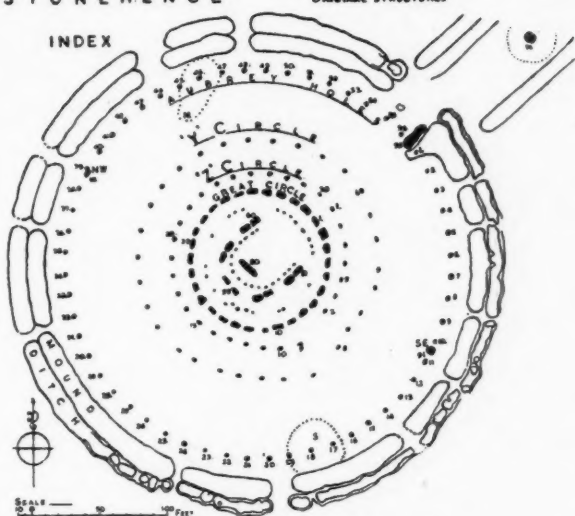


FIG. 4.—Stonehenge as erected

# STONEHENGE

ALIGNMENT OF CIRCLES

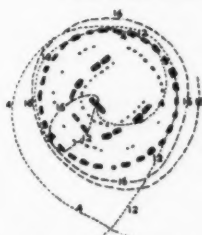


FIG. 6.

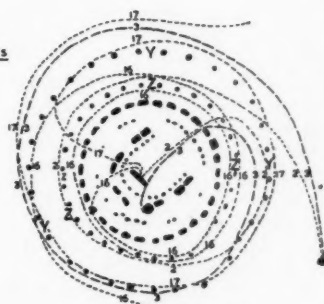


FIG. 7.

It will be noticed

1. That the monument is located at a spot where a large number of close spirals converge on one, or possibly two, common centres, which are covered by the Altar Stone.
2. That the Great Circle coincides with track lines 4, 12 and 16, Fig. 6, to an extent that can hardly be due to chance,

3. That the Y and Z circles are aligned on track lines 2, 3, 16 and 17, Fig. 7.
4. That the mound and ditch follow the course of a pair of circular track lines.
5. That the Hele Stone is located on a blind spring and is surrounded by a ring of small spirals marked by a ditch.
6. That the barrows at the N. and S. stations mark the position of large S spirals, and that the South barrow has a ring of small spirals also marked by a ditch.
7. The N.W. station stone marks the position of a cluster of small spirals, and the S.E. stone marks the termination of three important great spirals, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Many antiquaries have propounded that this or that part of Stonehenge is earlier or later than some other part, or that some part has been altered in position.

Dowsing suggests that all its *stone* structures were built approximately contemporaneously as integral parts of one design. The position of its structures appears to be controlled by lines of dowsing influence. If this is so, all significant influence lines must have been carefully mapped before the priests began to build, and I can see no reason why they should alter their sacred alignments. I have found no evidence that track lines alter in position. It also seems to follow that the belief that it was a Sun Temple is erroneous.

It is almost universally assumed that the Aubrey Circle is part of the original structure of the temple. It has also been suggested that it is earlier than the stone circles; (*Antiquity*, Vol. 3, p. 75). The principal ground for this suggestion seems to be that the Aubrey holes appear to have held wooden posts (as at Woodhenge and Arminghall) and not stones. I doubt this for two reasons; first, because I can find no evidence that the Aubrey Circle is aligned upon dowsing influences as are all other religious structures of that period. Secondly, because, if the barrow and the holes are of a similar period, then either the barrow blots out part of the Aubrey Circle or the post holes pierce the barrow. I do not know of any other case in which one sacred structure of that period damages or partly obliterates another. Unfortunately, the question of priority cannot now be settled visually owing to careless excavation. Dowsing suggests that the barrow is earlier and that the Aubrey circle is not prehistoric, but was constructed at a time when the ancient religion had been stamped out and its structures had lost their sanctity—that is to say in the Roman period or later.

As to the wooden posts, these may have been a stockade. There are records of battles in the neighbourhood, particularly in the time of Hengist, who is reputed to have carried out a treacherous massacre there in 452 A.D.



FIG. 8.—Stonehenge and neighbourhood

Fig 8 shows the near neighbourhood of Stonehenge with associated barrows and track lines.

Track line T 1 is the most important, as it links the Cursus with the great circle. It enters the Great Circle between stones 20 and 21, but is not shown on the large plan in Fig. 5. Its course within the outer circle to near stone 20 is marked by vestiges of two parallel banks. This track was used as part of a lane until recent times, when the new road west of the circle enabled it to be closed. The vestiges of the banks disappear north of the centre of the circle.

T 3 links Stonehenge to a number of barrows and to Fargo Wood.

It will be noticed that the track lines of the Avenue re-appear on the other side of the circle and terminate in spirals marked in two places by barrows.

Stonehenge is linked to the Cursus by at least two track lines. It is an interesting fact that the courses of T 1 and T 7 are each marked in two places at A-B C-D, E-F and G-H by double linear mounds, but not elsewhere, and that although these mounds are precisely in line with each other and have every appearance of being part of the same track or avenue, D and E do not connect, and the connection between B and C is indirect, and does not cross barrow No. 28 as might be supposed, but skirts it. It would be interesting to know whether air survey shows any connection between the mounds at D and E. A shepherd assured me that the intervening mounds had been ploughed away.



I have noticed in several other sites that visible indications of peculiar track line courses are misleading and apparently purposely so. To trace such courses correctly would be a good test of dowsing skill.

In Stonehenge Bottom there is a complex of winding track lines marked in the centre of the field by numerous low mounds, ditches and shallow pits. A number of influence lines forming a complicated labyrinth or maze, follow these. I traced only two of the track lines and made a rough sketch, which is shown on the plan. These mounds and pits are completely incomprehensible unless the track lines are followed.

Traditions concerning mazes, labyrinths and meanders are frequently met with, and are sometimes associated with sacred dances. Maze-like dancing grounds have remained in use all over Europe down to modern times. Here are performed what are called Troy dances. Examples in this country are at Somerton and Hilbury (Troy Towns) and some other places. It is thought to be a fertility rite. Virgil (*Aeneid* II, 238-40) mentions a dance associated with the Wooden Horse of Troy which possibly is the origin of the dance. The Maypole dance is probably of a similar nature. In this, however, the courses taken by the dancers are controlled by the ribbons and form a pattern of a number of concentric spirals. If spirals were in fact sacred symbols such a pattern would have been of great sanctity. The sculptured stone found at Bryn Celli Ddu (Fig. 2, 17) shows what appears to be a maze.

#### BARROWS

Fig. 9 shows a line of barrows N.W. of Stonehenge and near the Cursus, whose contours show up clearly on the skyline from the road. These provide a good example of the dowsing conditions existing on barrow sites and the reasons for their location and for their varying shapes.

All these, except 28 and 29, were excavated about 150 years ago by Colt Hoare, who in *Ancient Wilts*, p. 161, states that Nos. 28 and 29 were excavated by Stukeley in 1723.

No. 28 is the largest and highest of the group. It has no blind spring and is characterised by two large double spirals (4 spirals in all) meeting at the same focal point. Such a pattern was, as previously stated, of great sanctity and only excelled by other similar but more complicated symmetrical patterns. Dowsing would indicate, therefore, that it is not a burial mound. This gains some confirmation from the fact that although Colt Hoare does not state that there was no burial there he mentions none, although stating that it was excavated with No. 29, and giving particulars of finds in the latter.

In No. 29 the burial of a girl was found in the east and lower part of the barrow and two of men, one apparently early, in the west and higher end.

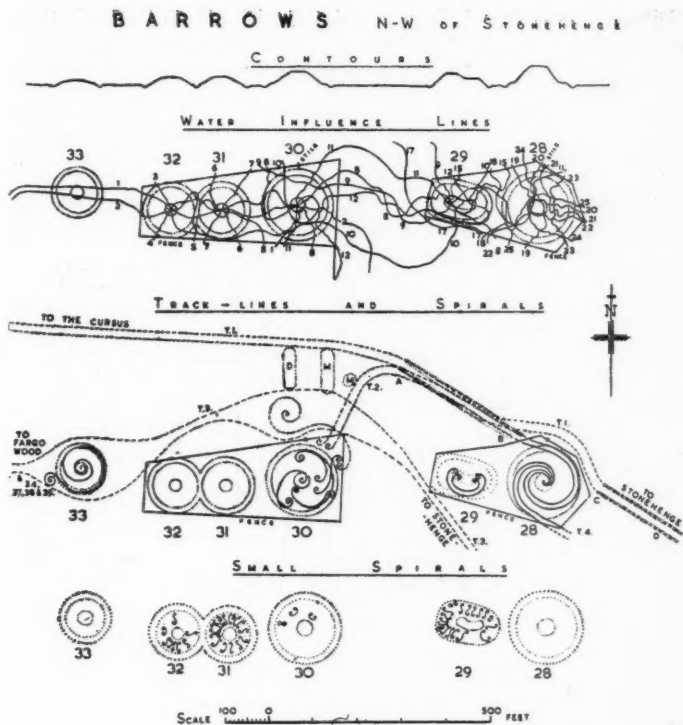


FIG. 9.

The double barrow, No. 29, is particularly interesting, as the two large C spirals, one inside the other, form a pattern which I have not met with elsewhere. A barrow of this shape is rare, and it would appear that its shape is due to the large spirals. It has a good blind spring in the western end and, unless I overlooked a stream, a doubtful one in the eastern. The clusters of small spirals on this and No. 31 are also unusual.

There are good blind springs, all of water reactions, under 30, 31 and 32. I did not check No. 33 for crossing influence lines.

The track lines T 1 and T 3 both lead S.E. to Stonehenge. See Figs. 8 and 9., and T 1 runs N.W. into, and continues along the mound and ditch of, The Cursus. T 3 connects with several barrows to the west and seems to finish in a blind spring on important barrow (No. 39) in Fargo Wood. Possibly it could be traced further.

The ditches of these barrows were not on influence lines.

Neither have I found them associated with the ditches of other round barrows of the "bell" or "bowl" type.\* I have, however, found them marking the ditches or mounds of barrows of the flat type known as "disc barrows," a fact which seems to suggest the possibility that the latter are really small sacred circles, that is to say, places of worship. This has been suggested before for other reasons, see *Ancient Burial Mounds*, by L. V. Grinsell, p. 25.

It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that the ditches of bell and bowl barrows were intended to protect the sacred mound from damage by agriculture or otherwise.

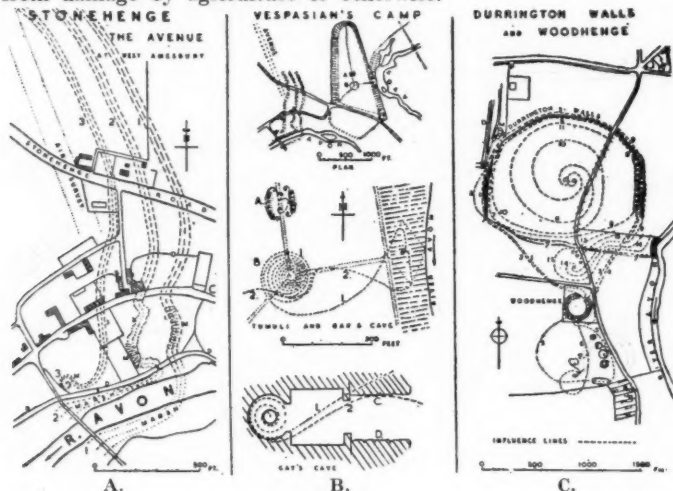


FIG. 10.

Fig. 10 shows three sites which are part of the Stonehenge complex. A shows the junction of The Avenue with the Avon. Track lines 1 and 2 show the course of the Avenue as suggested by dowsing; this does not agree with the course suggested at this point by air survey. The track lines join the air survey course about 700 yards from the main road. Track line 3 joins the Cursus north of clumps of trees known as Seven Barrows. B shows Vespasian's Camp, supposed to be Roman, but which appears to be earlier. This site includes Gay's Cave, where the author of *The Beggar's Opera* wrote many of his works. This appears to be a prehistoric sacred cave. C is incomplete, but shows the connection between Durrington Walls and Woodhenge. There are at least five spirals enclosed by the Durrington Walls.

\* "Bell" and "bowl" barrows are so called from their resemblance to those objects.

### TRACK LINES GENERALLY

The courses of, and patterns made by, track lines bear a singular resemblance to lines of electrical equipotential.

As to spirals, this gains some support from the opinion of the late Dr. A. H. Church, F.R.S., of Oxford, a botanist well known for his investigations into the processes of growth of plant life. He puts forward the thesis that the logarithmic spiral curve is the ideal formula of growth and the expression of it. He also states "The distribution of living energy follows identical lines with those of electrical energy—for example, that the form of growth of shells is comparable to electrical lines of equipotential." (*Spirals in Art and Nature*, by T. A. Cook).

The tracing of influence lines on complicated sites is assisted, and, in fact, only possible, because once the dowser has picked up, and is following, one influence line, he is less sensitive to others. This fact should, I think, interest the physiologist.

For example—if following line of influence A which is crossed by B, even at a narrow angle, he will not perceive the crossing of B at all. Whereas, if he was not following another influence line he would perceive both B and A in the ordinary way on crossing them. It seems to take a few seconds to tune in to an influence line and a few seconds for it to wear off. This phenomenon provides some support for the theory that the dowsing influence involves wave motion.

It is important to keep this in mind and not to leave a track line on a complicated site while tracing it, even if a marker is put down to show the place you have left. On return you may pick up the wrong line. The best way is to carry markers with you and lay them at critical points without leaving the line until you have traced it completely: you can make any measurements needed. This selective effect only lasts for a few seconds, but usually long enough to enable the dowser, if obstructed by a bush or the like, to pick up the right line on the other side with a fair amount of certainty.

This does not mean that the dowser cannot go astray, but that, as a general rule, if he follows the influence lines in the manner I suggest, he is unlikely to do so.

It is obvious that those who wish to follow track lines must first learn to dowse. In my observation it is not hard, and is about as difficult as learning to ride a bicycle.

The usual forked twig is a clumsy indicator, and it is only those who have particularly strong reflex actions that can use it in a satisfactory manner. Its action also is slow.

It is preferable to use a "sensitive" rod. By this I mean one which will react instantly to the minute reflex movements of the normal dowser's hands caused by the dowsing influences. The most convenient form of these is the "Link" rod, and Fig. 11 shows the best way to hold it. A makeshift can be made

from two thin twigs with another short one tied to the ends with cotton, see *B.S.D.J.* VII, 58, p. 299. There are various other alternatives, such as a twig broken in two places and held together by its bark; or even a grass stem treated similarly.

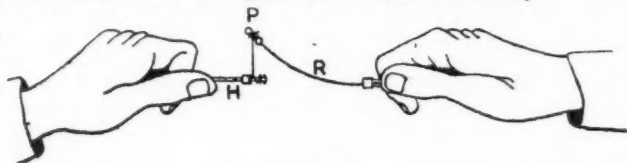


FIG. 11.

To identify and follow track lines the dowser should first practise until he can perceive the three adjacent reactions of which all water reactions are composed.\* Once he can get these he should have little difficulty in perceiving the nine-fold reactions of the track lines.

The best way to follow either stream bands or track lines is to cross them with long diagonals, as this will give more time for the rod to recover between each nod. If a bend occurs it will be noticed easily.

In my surveys I have little doubt that there are many mistakes. I think, however, that they will be found to be substantially accurate. All influence lines shown have been actually traced by me. Surveys have also been made of Avebury and Stanton Drew

One object of these articles has been to put on record my observations, in the clearest possible manner, so that other practical dowsers may investigate them. I have had little time to instruct others, and, so far, almost my only supporting evidence is that of a few friends who have verified many of my statements. In several cases stones have been found on sacred sites and barrows in Wiltshire, indicating correctly the positions of important influence lines. It would appear, therefore, that one good witness is unknown to me.

Some confirmation of the existence of brush spirals and interruptions is contained in the following letter from an archæologist. He writes as follows:—

"This morning I met an old archæological friend, and mentioned to him your researches concerning barrows and Stonehenge. My friend's reply was to say that he was at Maiden Castle when the long interior Neolithic trench was being excavated. He dowsed this trench for part of its excavated length and found that the rod indicated curves which developed. He continued,

\* Colonel K. W. Merrylees, O.B.E., was, so far as I know, the first to discover the threefold nature of the water reactions of dowsing. He called them "Trios," see *B.S.D.J.* II, 14, p. 306.

and found that after a gap more curves appeared which eventually became straight lines. He informed those in charge of the excavations\* that he considered there was a break in the trench, but his findings were ignored!! So that's that. Then I showed him your diagrams, and he said they exactly confirmed his findings."

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## NOTES AND NEWS

The following is an extract from a letter dated March 27th, 1948, from Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Hennessey (B.S.D.), Resident Magistrate at Naivasha, Kenya, regarding locations for water made by him for Commander Barradell:

"I divined a site on the hilly ridge near Ol Joro Orok, and saying, as I always do, that I did not know the geology of the country, I estimated his water supply at 129 feet. During boring Thomson inspected the site with his electrical gadgets and gave the enclosed report. I did a further check last Sunday and found that they had struck a considerable depth of clay. For some reason I cannot explain, that particular soil throws out all our estimates, and so I add the depth of clay to my original figure. Accordingly, last Sunday, I told Barradell that he would strike water at 228 to 230 feet, but that in view of the Geologist's report he must please himself as to whether he went on or not. He got all the water he wants at 230 feet, though Thomson advocated abandoning the borehole.

"I have recently done two sites near Nairobi, one for Brigadier Barchard and one for Colonel Griffiths. Both were tested twice by the P.W.D., and negative reports were given in each instance. However, boring was carried out, water was obtained in both areas, and land is now being sold at £100 per acre.

"Against that, a site was chosen in Ol Kalou for Mrs. Griffin by the P.W.D.; she bored 200 feet with no result, and then asked me to check. I regretfully gave a negative report and my opinion that there was absolutely no water there. She had a further geological check made and went down to 270 feet, and then asked me for a further review, but my findings were the same. I then selected a spot 500 yards up the hill, the borehole was abandoned, and water was struck at my site on the 5th March.

"As an instance of agreement, I divined a site for Lambie at Ol Kalou. Two weeks ago Thomson checked it and agreed with my figures within a difference of two feet, and water has been found as predicted. I merely quote these instances to show the variations that can take place, and therefore it is entirely for the clients to decide what to do."

---

\* Maiden Castle, Dorset, was excavated in 1934-1936.

The *Streatham News* of August 6th contained an article describing a demonstration given by Mr. L. J. Latham (B.S.D.) on Tooting Bec Common to Seely Discussion Group.

\* \* \* \*

A letter from Lieut.-Colonel L. F. A. Maddocks, Engineer and Surveyor of Bridport R.D.C., in which he stated that he was a great supporter of dowsing and that the best results were obtained when it was coupled with geological knowledge, was printed in the *Contractors Record and Municipal Engineering* of August 18th. The issue of the same journal for October 20th contained a longish article on dowsing, contributed as a result of the misleading experiments described by a Mr. Patrick Ongley at the recent conference of the British Association at Brighton.

\* \* \* \*

The *Bulawayo Sunday News* of August 22nd stated that Mr. H. Y. M. Ham, of Bloemspuit a keen amateur water and mineral diviner, is drilling for a stream of hot mineral water, which he believes to be the same as that at Warm Baths and Aliwal North, and had reached a depth of 1,300 feet.

\* \* \* \*

In *La Métropole* of August 23rd there was a paragraph stating that M. Lemaire, a radiesthetist, of Paris, believes he has found a deposit of coal and oil in Picardy.

\* \* \* \*

The *Dauphiné Libéré* of Grenoble for August 31st reported that after two teams of guides had failed to find Robert Yacob, a Paris student lost in a snowstorm, Sgt. Isorez, of the gendarmerie, a radiesthetist, located the lost boy by map reading at a spot where his dead body was subsequently found.

\* \* \* \*

The *Brighton Gazette* of September 4th described a demonstration of water divining given by Mrs. Carol Garnon.

\* \* \* \*

According to an article in the *Aberdeen Press and Journal* of September 6th, Miss Mary Leslie, an Aberdeen shorthand-typist, discovered at a demonstration at Perseley, given by Mr. John Taylor, Chairman of the Aberdeen branch of the Workers Educational Association, that she too was a water diviner.

\* \* \* \*

The *Coventry Evening Telegraph* of September 10th reported that Mr. P. O. Smith, the managing director of the Hogarth and Barratt Warehouses Ltd., gave an exhibition of water divining at a garden party for the staff of the Warehouses.

\* \* \* \*

A fascinating talk on dowsing by Mr. B. C. Boughton (B.S.D.) to the Stourbridge Rotary Club, was reported in the *Stourbridge County Express* of October 9th.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

27 Argyll Mansions,  
King's Road,  
Chelsea,  
S.W.3

Sir,

### *Erratum*

I regret that in my letter to you dated June 15th, which I have just re-read in *Radio-Perception*, I carelessly wrote in reference to the Trade Winds that they were pulled "from S to SW in the southern" (hemisphere). I must apologise for this careless slip in writing; of course everybody knows that the trades in the southern hemisphere are SE for the same reason that those in the northern hemisphere are NE.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SOMERS TAYLOR

35 Downside Crescent,  
N.W.3

Dear Colonel Bell,

I should like to thank the *Journal*, and yourself as Editor, and through you the readers both near and far, for the many pleasant contacts I have made since my first lecture to the Society on Healing by Touch in 1936. I cannot hope to correspond personally with more than a very few of those I have heard from, but would like to send a message that will answer many inquiries.

I was greatly impressed ten or twelve years ago by v. Reichenbach's notes on his discovery of the Force he called "Odyle," or "Od," and by his method of collecting a group of "sensitives" to help with his experiments. I suggested to several medical and scientific friends that we should form such groups for the study of Radiesthesia, but the coming of war put an end to the scheme. It has lately been revived by my having been approached by several people who have come to suspect healing power in themselves. So far I have not seen my way to taking on the responsibility of instructing students, but now it has occurred to me that v. Reichenbach's group of sensitives is the key to the problem. I have the promise of help from friends and

patients who have helped me with experiment and demonstration for members of the medical profession already. I think the bringing together of those who have the power and those who have the faculty of radio-perception may be helpful.

There is the nucleus of a fund contributed towards the projected Picture Healing Centre, or clinic, when the idea was first mooted. By courtesy of Mr. Alexander Hayes, of the Forum Publishing Company, the proceeds of sales of the booklet on Healing have been added to this, and later the proceeds of renting and sales of my own paintings for healing purposes. The initial expenses of forming a Group will not be heavy, especially as I have already received generous offers of help in the secretarial work. I look upon the formation of this Group as the first step in the larger scheme.

Yours sincerely,

J. T. KINGSLEY TARPEY

4-bis rue de la Justice,  
Sèvres (Seine et Oise),  
France

7.9.48.

Dear Colonel Bell,

I have been going over back numbers of your paper and have come upon one or two articles to which I should like to refer.

Issue of March, 1948, No. 59, page 381, letter written by Mr. H. A. Vaudeau, of Tasmania, regarding the problem of protection by paper against various earth rays.

It might be of interest to your readers to know that I use black Krafft paper, American made, to put on floors, &c., as protection. I have good results.

Same issue, page 380, letter by Mr. G. C. Watson, of South Rhodesia, regarding food tests with the pendulum. He suggests that Governmental Food Inspectors should be given pendulums to help them in their control work.

Just for the sake of reference, I should like to say that French Administrations turned down my own suggestion of some years ago that this should be done. Their attitude was that the procedure would be considered *non-scientifique*! No doubt the writer, Mr. Watson, will find this amusing.

Yours sincerely,

HERBERT ROSENAUER

The James M. Cline Oil Co.,

2010 East 17th Avenue,

Denver 6, Colorado

October 12th, 1948

Dear Colonel Bell,

It was with shame that I read that only six essays on dowsing were submitted. I being as guilty as the rest of the members. I humbly submit the following for publication with your permission.

Being an Engineer and a Geophysicist, the following will be presented in scientific manner.

1. There is definitely a main stream band and several side bands set from the magnetic field set up by the running stream. These side bands are always at 16, 8, 2 degrees. This is the most accurate and easy way to depth the stream.

2. There is a change of field potential. By extensive tests. There are at least two major cycles taking place at all times. One complete cycle from negative through positive every 10 minutes and a slower one every four hours. But I have not experienced much difficulty from this.

3. As to yield I can not tell by the difference in pull. But I depend on the vein thickness for an estimate and it has been uncanny in its accuracy.

4. By walking up stream and counting the steps and walking down stream the difference will be the thickness of the vein.

5. The dowser must work at right angles to the stream at all times to get the proper position of these reactions.

These reactions have been checked by hundreds of wells and re-checked by electronic means and are accurate.

Depthing in some localities are harmonics and need to be treated as such, especially in a clay and limestone territory. In New Mexico the harmonic is seven. That is, a 30-foot well will come in at 210 feet.

I want to express my thanks to Mr. Maby for all the good help he has given me in the last three years.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES M. CLINE

## REVIEWS

### RADIESTHÉSIE AUTOMATIQUE

A Scientific Method of Detection by the Electromagnetic Detectometer.  
By Marguerite Maury and André Caradec. Maison de la Radiesthésie,  
16 rue St. Roch, Paris.

Radiesthesia is a science with great implications and mysteries, but whilst the reactions and indications are clear the interpretations of them are too often faulty. Divination, the authors tell us, depends upon possession of a supra-normal gift which they call *vues d'esprit*, and they say that it is in 80 per cent. of cases faulty. Hence the Detectometer, in which the operator hangs his pendule in a magnetic field, forgets all about *vues d'esprit* and instead turns knobs to adjust the strength of current to get the maximum movement of the pendulum. The scale movement is then noted down and also the angle of swing of the pendulum.

The apparatus used is a box-like case from the back of which comes the flex to connect with the mains. To the front is attached a circle of heavy brass wire, 20 to 30 cm. diameter, complete except for ends which clip into sockets so that if the case is on a table the circle is parallel to and about an inch above the table. From the case a light can be thrown to shine upon the circle, and a slot allows coloured glass screens to be interposed; the orange screen in particular is mentioned as being found helpful by some people. Knobs are provided to control the current and the strength of it from a microamp to one amp, and the value used can be read off on scales.

Inside the case, in addition to the lamp, one would expect to find a mains-transformer and resistances to reduce the voltage fed to current-calibrated potentiometers, and from them to the external circle. That is for A.C. If D.C. is provided also, a metal rectifier with suitable switching and smoothing could conveniently be employed.

Now as to use. Firstly, the authors show how to make a sensitivity curve, using graph paper. The base line or horizontal represents the strength of current flowing round the circle. But in order to get the range from zero microamps to one amp the calibration is logarithmic; so that, if the base is 18 cm., the first three cms. would represent 0 to 10 microamps; the second three 10 to 100 microamps; and the sixth three 100 milliamps to one amp.

The vertical line is calibrated normally, in cms., and represents the length of pendulum swing. It is a little more troublesome, the vertical, because firstly the angle of swing has to be observed, and from this and the pendulum length the extent of arc traversed is obtained and measured on the vertical. For example, the person requiring the sensitivity curve holds the pendulum by its string from, say 9cm. above the circle. The current is switched on, and strength advanced until the pendulum begins to swing. When this happens the current strength is noted, and the angle. Suppose the angle is 40 degrees (actually it would be less than this at the start), we look out the Radian of 40 degrees. It is about .7. Multiply this by the pendulum length. Shall we say 9cm.? Then 6.3cm. is the length of swing, and we make a point on the graph where the vertical from the current reading

crosses the horizontal from 6.3cm. As the current is increased so also probably is the swing, up to a critical point, after which it lessens. When about a dozen observations have been made and marked on the graph by points, the latter are joined up, and he who does it then beholds the curve of sensitivity. Naturally it will be gentle at first and steeper later because of the logarithmic base. Some trouble, I suggest, must be taken over the angle readings to avoid parallax errors.

But not always is it necessary to make a graph. Much other work for which a pendulum is normally employed can be done better by the Detectometer if the claims of the authors of the apparatus are accepted, for they declare that there is nearly always a critical current especially suitable for each occasion and that this their apparatus will select. They commend it for map-dowsing both for water and minerals. In such cases a witness is used, located inside the circle just in front of the points of attachment of it, and the pendulum then is operated from positions outside the circle. Directions of swing meeting within the circle help to the result.

The authors say that an operator whose sensitivity curve begins at a single microamp may find 35 microamps necessary to get response in water research, and, conversely, another whose sensitivity curve begins at 300 microamps may find response at 0.8 microamps when dowsing over a map in the circle.

In an appendix, Dr. Maury discusses the medical uses of the Detectometer for diagnosis, choice of remedies and so forth, mostly using samples as witnesses.

W.E.H.H.

#### REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHÉSIE. No. 8.

The Editor announces that, starting from No. 9, the Revue will appear every two months.

In *Les Relations de l'Humanité avec les Forces Naturelles Invisibles*, Jean Gattefossé discusses how man obtained his knowledge of the curative properties of plants, and points out that the discovery of medicinal plants has never been made by scientists but always by people of primitive races.

Professor Hubert J. Urban, a neurologist of European reputation, describes a visit to Konnersreuth in October, 1944, to see Thérèse Neumann. He was convinced that the strange physical phenomena he observed which included the stigmata and bleeding from the brows were absolutely genuine, and that the diagnosis of hysteria expressed by Dr. Ewald in 1927 was wrong.

In an article entitled *Ambiances Nocives et Nocivité Facultative*, Maurice Le Gall describes an experiment showing that the dowser's reactions are controlled to a certain extent by his emotional, intellectual and cultural outlook.

*L'Avenir de la Radiesthésie*, by Antoine Luzu: the author considers that only after a hard struggle will Radiesthesia take its place as a science, and that its acceptance as such will be primarily through its application to medicine.

There is a translation of an article by Dr. Ernest Martin, "The Clinical importance of the energy field round the human body," in which reference is made to the work of Kilner and Baines, and the author's method is briefly described.

A very interesting article is contributed by Dr. J. Jarricot called *Contribution à l'Etude des Effets de l'Entourage sur les Manifestations de Connaissance Paranormale*, in which the career as a dowser of Jacques Aymard, whose real name appears to have been Aymard-Vernin, is discussed. His use of the rod was by no means confined to the well-known case of the murder at Lyon, but was applied to other ends such as verifying boundaries, discovery of thieves: and such like, as was usual at that time. The author shows that when he was engaged in work of an unusually exacting nature, or when the atmosphere was antagonistic, he suffered violent agitation, and that it was for this reason that he failed to justify himself in his examination at Paris.

In *Orientation Professionnelle et Radiesthésie*, Jean Calbyrac expresses his opinion that the choice of a career should take into account physical, psychic and intuitive conditions, and that Radiesthesia can assist in their discovery.

The section entitled *Discussion d'Idées* begins with a contribution by Dr. Roger Weissenbach, consisting of a précis of a brochure by Professor Abbé Gobi written in reply to an article by Emile Giannini (published in *Vita Femminile*) highly critical of Radiesthesia. The brochure was published by the *Centre Tessinois d'Etude de la Radiesthésie* of Lugano, and, judged by this précis, constitutes a remarkably thorough and able defence.

In *Notre Enquête ; La Radiesthésie Médicale*, observations are provided by Professor Rhabdo, Pol Bon and André Meyniey.

The section *Vie Radiesthésique Internationale* contains a very interesting description by A. E. Becker of dowsing activities in Brazil, where a *Sociedade Brasileira de Radiestesia* was founded at São Paulo in 1939. The best known book on Radiesthesia in that country is that by Père Bourdoux, formerly a missionary at Matto-Grosso.

A.H.B.

## RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

JUNE, 1948

- p. 149. Character reading (ctd.). By F. Servranx.
- p. 151. The Fundamental Ray, identified by Abbé Mermet. By H. Mellin.
- p. 153. Waves of Form which can benefit health. By B. Paulet.
- p. 154. Atomic Biology and Radiesthesia. The action of neutrons on our bodies. By Baron de Dodelot.
- p. 157. Phreno-Magnetism. Controls by Radiesthesia. By Mme. V. Autrique.
- p. 161. Archaeology. Estimating the pre-historic periods by a chart. By J. Dejong.
- p. 168. Protecting oneself from evil thoughts. By Apollonius (R.p.T.).
- p. 171. Beginner's Test : Yes or No.
- p. 173. Homoeopathy briefly explained. By C. Chumaher.
- p. 176. Map-reading Contest. Two people out of 35 were able to say correctly which of three out of ten different colours in separate containers had been kept by three people whose names and addresses were known to the competitors. The winners "localized" the samples

of orange and light blue ribbons, but failed as regards dark blue and violet.

p. 178. Social questions and how radiesthesia can guide as regards answers. By *Conjunctio (R.p.T.)*.

#### JULY, 1948

p. 181. The Geophysical detected by dowser and confirmed by wireless: a motor-car's receiving set with a horizontal aerial under the footboard crackles (= interference) as the car passes over a stream-band. By Henri Meier.

p. 185. Radiesthesia applied to Scientific Research. By a Law of Similars Balance the intensity of radioactivity of a radioactive substance like pitchblend can be compared with that of another radioactive sample, this apparatus more informative than a gold leaf electroscope. This method, originating from the work of Brard and Gorceix but applied to a flat rule gave the following results, printed here for illustration: Pitchblend sample, 7.8; a radioactive one compared, 2.3. The same samples gave gold leaf collapse respectively in 24 and 85 minutes.  $7.8 \times 24 \div 85 = 2.2$ , and by radiesthesia the comparison gave 2.30. In another test the electroscope gave 3.94 when the rule gave 3.80. The author points out that certain objects which are not providing nuclear radioactivity can nevertheless show "pseudo-radioactivity" on a diviner's balance, for instance, crystals of pyramidal form. Such things prove their "pseudo" character by producing different readings (lengths of field) on the diviner's balance as they are turned round. By G. Noel.

p. 190. Dead or Alive? A 6in. circle drawn, on white card, with two diagonals arranged N-S, E-W, has been found to give a sign regarding the photo placed in the centre. The pendulum used is conveyed from the circumference over a diagonal to the photo in the centre. When brought from the South it gives anti-clockwise gyrations over the head shown in the photo only if the person represented there is alive. Newspaper cuttings can be used. The pendulum used is in bone and shaped like a child's top, 2in. deep, the "thread" is a white horsehair, the timing is done on a piece of wicker. By R. Venault.

p. 195. Favourable days and times. A Disc which, strange to relate, helps the radiesthetist. By *R.p.T.*

p. 198. Radiation and Life, an attempt at synthesis. On Lakhovsky and Turenne's measurement of 8m. fields denoting cell activity. A fly provides no field at the moment of death, but its body does so again once life has gone. But there is a difference, for then the field is composed of no vertical waves as it was during life. So far all that can be concluded is that a living animal organism's vibration producing these fields definitely possesses two components, the so-called horizontal waves and vertical waves. Experiments confirm Turenne's views. By P. de Bondy.

p. 203. Amateur helping the sick friend. The Servranx Colorimètre indicates disease groups. Herb teas (*Tisanes Cure-Nature*) of a set made by Messrs. Boribel, are shown to be capable of correcting these groups without any necessity for the diviner to know which diseases are in each group. A continuation of last December's article. By A. L. Cotte.



p. 206. Telluric (earth) Rays and Cosmic Rays. Dr. Peyré, of Bagnoles de l'Orne, was the first to record that mice and certain plants (like mimosa and male fern stood in a vase of water) show the presence of earth rays, by fading. The author found since that holding nettles or ferns he acted as a preventer of detection. A chemical study shows that all such "preventers" are fluorescent. But if the "preventer" is on the stream band and a sample is held at the same time there is no effect of prevention. The whole article is worth translation. By Baron de Dorlodot.

p. 209. What is homoeopathy. By C. Chumacher.

#### AUGUST, 1948

p. 216. Radioactivity of Organic Compounds and those of living substances. The method described last month permits rapid comparison (many examples given). The nature of the carbon given off by plants. 6th centesimal homoeopathic disease nosodes (= diluted vaccines) are all radioactive, so also are samples of blood, bile, and of vitamins the catalysers of our bodies. A problem for future study is whether synthetic vitamins have the same radioactivity as authentic vitamins: A conclusion reached is the necessity of Carbon 14 for the maintenance of Life. Perhaps the value of the vitamins is due to C.14. The information provided illustrates a form of analysis of great value which ordinary methods of physics cannot provide. By G. Noel.

p. 221. Radiesthesia and Social problems. After ten years' use of radiesthesia, while she was managing in Paris a doctor's clinic, the author has good proof of the information connected with medical treatment being true and valuable. The effects on health of earth rays are real. Data is available from an international investigation committee founded in 1935 by Dr. Andrée Besson. Earth rays due to radioactivity of the soil have been found responsible for high blood pressure among inhabitants of a whole village (Dr. Delclaux de Figeac); mercury in the soil has caused an epidemic of bone disease, which disappeared as soon as the mercury had been extracted (Abbé Mermet).

Radiesthesia shows that to-day the eating of too many potatoes (too much potassium) is reducing average brain power; we need more iron, phosphates and magnesium, which stimulate the pituitary, then the brain cells.

The writer, who once worked with the late Dr. Allendy examining asylum inmates, is convinced that a great many people classed as mad are suffering not from a disease but from influences reaching them from without.

In the treatment of children's complaints radiesthesia is invaluable. Convulsions, for instance, have been removed through the pendulum showing the cause to be not physical, but a mental product of shock suffered by the mother during pregnancy. By Mlle. Gillot.

p. 225. Experiments explaining diviners' mistakes. A correctly suspended and weighted pendulum is essential. 2/3 oz. is usually good for laboratory work. Spherical form is required. Mistakes originate often from the diviner's mental attitude, which must be withdrawn from the world around him. A tuning to a sample is best obtained when the pendulum is 21cm. above (8½ in.). By Max Montellier.

p. 231. Waves due to Form. A continuation of the subject treated by M. Paulet last June. Experiments on asthmatics have proved the corrective powers of remedies placed in Paulet's triple pakua (Chinese octagons). The way to use this is described. Other forms produce the same curative effect as this triple pakua, including those described in articles of January and July by J. Bervroux and N. Macbeth, and of February, 1948, by M. Servranx. This present article shows two "amplifiers," one of which has checked an attack of asthma and the other has benefited a diabetic.

p. 235. Map-Reading. The view that magnetic orientation and the use of sulphur for "disimpregnation" of the map are solely means employed for giving the operator confidence in himself; in other words, the writer believes that map reading is due to a kind of thought-transference working independently of magnetic forces, whose aid is implied by map orientation. By A. Dubourg.

p. 237. The Auradyne. Information additional to the article of May. By R.p.T.

p. 239. A study of Coils. So much has been written about the efficacy of coils as amplifiers, receivers and transmitters with regard to forces with which radiesthesia is concerned that the author has decided here to summarise the conclusions of the many past experimenters. A coil can bring into detectable existence a force corresponding to Energy, Matter, Thought, Life, or the nebular or etheric. The effects vary according to whether the coil is stimulated by A.C. or by D.C., or whether it is charged by the ether alone. (To be continued). By F. Servranx.

p. 241. Continuation of article of July, p. 203. By A. L. Cotte.

p. 243. What is Homoeopathy? (Continued from July). By C. Chumaher.

Cover. Nine diviners' societies of Belgium have formed a National Federation of diviners' societies. A tenth local society is being created.

#### SEPTEMBER, 1948

p. 247. Better window dressing for shops is derived from use of radiesthesia. The bookkeeping proves it. By H. Rahier.

p. 251. Drawings of ancestors based on *rémance* present in things they once used. The success of Mme. Monroy. By Henri Souty.

p. 254. The Beginner's Corner. Choosing things that please my dog. By J. Bervranx.

p.z 255. Radiesthesia has effectively helped the industrial psychologist by choosing the correct tests for employment candidates. By W. Servranx.

p. 257. A day's work with rod in hand. Advice on recognising the result of the Bishop's Rule depth test. By H. Meier.

p. 261. A selected length of thin copper wire can be the exact witness of a sample it watches. The principle is the basis on which experts make necklaces of fixed lengths to act against an ailment like rheumatism. By F. Servranx.

p. 263. An idea of the almost infinitesimal. Nuclear physics outlined by diviners. By Pierre de Bondy.

p. 265. Developing Personal Magnetism by the training described in his booklet has been found to be a means of developing also the divining faculty. The same procedure has been found to brighten the mind and to improve general health. By "Apollonius."

p. 267. Map-Reading Competition. None of 21 competitors managed to say correctly both whether photograph showed a boy who was alive and in what country he was living, the alternative being to say he was dead and had lived in some country. (The portrait was of a dead boy).

#### OCTOBER, 1948

p. 269. A special experimental control department has been established in Belgium: Le Cercle d'Etudes Radiesthésiques of Brussels. Different teams of testers meet on three different days each week.

p. 272. News from U.S.A.: the Bell Telephone Co. are perfecting the "transitor," a metal combination to replace valves in wireless sets. This consists of a thin layer of germanium crystals soldered to a metallic base and two fine bronze or tungsten points touching the germanium, like crystal detectors. All in a metal tube 1 in. long. This transitor gives a wave of up to 10 megacycles with 50 milliwatt power. It is hoped later to make transitors flat to suit "printed" receiver circuits and to increase the power. All a hint for radiesthetists studying reception or broadcasting.

p. 273. Statues found capable of drawing harmful earth rays away from a person in the room. Two cases quoted. By M. Vercoemer.

p. 277. Tests by methods of radiesthesia have definitely helped a company manager to give each man the job to which his talents and temperament are suited. The mental questioning method is shown. By Jean Martial.

p. 281. A study of properties of Coils useful as sex detectors. Bovis's instruments are based on drawings of coils behaving in the same way as wire coils. By F. Servranx.

p. 286. The laws of chance explained. If a small silver coin is detected inside a circle of 2.05m. diameter. Here is an 8,000 to 1 probability against finding it through luck. By A. Dubourg.

p. 288. "Map Reading." In a competition concerned with court cards 8 out of 27 were successful. Among their number was M. Henry Meier (B.S.D.).

p. 290. Is distant healing possible by radiations of the kind detectable only through radiesthesia? The Auradyne is not quite suitable. Strange to say, a five-pointed star produces powerful influences which appear to have an excellent effect on humans: the 20-40-60 of Lesourd, the 8m. pendular wavefield of Turenne. Star diameters best 5, 10 or 18 cms. The photo placed inside. Adequate description would need a full article. By editors of R.p.T.

p. 293. Differences between "Fundamental" (Mermet) and "Azimuthal" rays, and their usefulness. By "Omega."

p. 295. How the dilutions of homeopathy are prepared. By M. R. Richir.

p. 297. Facts of atomic physics of interest to diviners. By Pierre de Bondy.

## BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The Editor will be glad to receive old copies of B.S.D. Journals and of English books on dowsing.

Anyone having a copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod* to dispose of is requested to communicate with the Editor.

Mumetal rods for depthing can be obtained from the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. Ltd., Telcon Works, Greenwich, London, S.E.10, for £3 17s. 6d.; delivery in 10 to 12 weeks.

Various dowsing appliances can be obtained from Mr. Noel Macbeth, Moulsham Millhouse, Chelmsford, Essex, to whom application should be made for detailed information.

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.C.3, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair :

Flat .. ..	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
Circular .. ..	3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter
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Also spherical whale ivory pendulums at 10s. each.

Prices of other sizes of rods and pendulums are given on request.

All prices post free in U.K.

The following can be obtained from Mr. Guy Underwood, Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts :—

OASIS Pocket Divining Rod (in case) .. ..	7/6
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Smaller plans in proportion	

All are *nett* prices, cash with order and post free. Proceeds are applied to dowsing research.

Copies of *Dowsing*, by Pierre Béasse, can be purchased at "Le Progrès Scientifique," 37, Rue Rossini, Nice (A.M.), France. This book, which is an English translation of the French original, contains 215 pages and 92 illustrations; price 12/-.

*Radiesthésie pour Tous* can be bought at The News Stores, 10 Coptic Street, British Museum, London, W.C.1, at 2s. per copy.

Twelve consecutive copies can be ordered through Mr. Noel Macbeth, Moulsham Mill House, Chelmsford, Essex, for 18s.

Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.

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